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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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21 November 1984

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CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS IN AFRICA

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 13 Oct 84 p 12

[Article by Gunter Krabbe: "Christian Democratic Conference in Uganda"]

[Text] Kampala, in October. With the hope that their rally in the Ugandan capital would strengthen the Ugandan Democratic Party for the 1985 election, the International Union of Christian Democrats arrived in Kampala. Protected by the public limelight, the opposition party, legal though persecuted by the regime, could certainly stage a great rally; the approximately 50,000 daring demonstrators at Kampala's city square could demonstrate once again that "we are still here." But this rally does not signify anything for the future. Party leader Ssemogerere assured that he and his Democrats would once again step out against President Obote and his United People's Congress. But this is not certain. The Democrats are convinced that they were cheated out of the electoral victory in 1980. Now many fear their candidacy for 1985 will be just as hopeless and will only serve to mislead the world into thinking that Uganda is really a democracy that offers its citizens a choice of two or more political parties.

The prospects of the "global union of Christian Democratic parties, movements and international movements" (CDI) are not good, and not only in the current situation in Uganda, a country that is destroying itself in an anarchistic civil war. A CDI will only play a secondary role in Africa in the foreseeable future. How many Africans are already Christian then? A Christian-Democratic party would have barely any chance to gain the majority or even to become an important minority that would not be overlooked during the formation of the government in even a single African state--even if that state was considered democratic according to Western definitions and could guarantee the freedom of choice in an election. Theoretically, it could happen in the tiny island republics of the Seychelles, Cape Verde, Sao Tome, Equatorial Guinea, as well as in Ethiopia, Burundi, Kenya, the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zaire whose populations seem to be more than a third Christian. Ghana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Zambia, Swaziland, and Tanzania have up to more than 15 percent baptized inhabitants. All 31 other countries of Black Africa and North Africa do not offer any definite basis for a Christian party. Even in the countries converted to Christianity that are worth mentioning, it does not necessarily mean that a Christian-Democratic party would receive the votes of all the Christians.

In Africa "Christian-Democratic" does not mean conducting "politics out of a Christian sense of responsibility" or "in the Christian spirit" or "with a Christian conscience." It is understood quite literally as politics beneath the cross and with the cross--as politics controlled by the church. Non-Christians feel left out in the cold. By far the majority of Africans have their own religions and even the number of Muslims is greater than that of the Christians. The non-Christians do not see how they could possibly advocate a Christian-Democratic government and are afraid that they will have to give up their own morals and beliefs. A crucial political issue is, for example, the unacceptability of polygamy on the part of Christianity and a Christian-Democratic government. Polygamy is widespread in the countryside, even more so than in the large cities. But not only Christianity affects non-Christians "aggressively," other religions could be just as "aggressive" against Christianity, such as in the Sudan with shari'ah, the universal binding power of the Islamic law which has become more temperate in the meantime. In Africa religion is lived on a level much too intensive than to be considered just a convention, or guiding principle instead of a binding norm. Africans do not just "believe;" they are certain of their religion.

Therefore, a Christian democratic party can only place its hopes on the Christian voters who then march together and not separately according to denominations as is happening at present in Uganda. They will not elect those of different faiths; they will fight many of them. Already in 1958 when Ghana just became independent, Kwame Nkrumah, the minister president at the time, had banned with good reason all parties with vested interests whether they were Islamic or Christian, regional or class (farmers) or were organized according to tribes. Thus, he set an example for other African states. The Sudan and Egypt have outlawed the Muslim brotherhoods for years now because these parties preclude the integration of all citizens and also the goal of a pluralistic state. As long as the divergent forces of the young states precisely in Black Africa are not brought under control and modern state concepts have not found roots, special interest parties could have a more antisocial effect than that of the class parties in Europe.

In Africa the Christian democratic parties have a chance if they do not proclaim themselves "Christian" on their banners, and if they accept peoples of other beliefs and become united with them. The Democratic Party of Botswana has illustrated this. It was founded in 1962 and has ruled unchallenged since 1965, although Christians make up less than 15 percent of the Botswanans. It is probable that very few party members and still fewer voters know that the party is a member of the CDI. Within the country itself, the party acts not as if it is Christian, but conservative, as the party of the traditional rulers of the Tswana people. What would help them more than on relying on other professed Christian parties of Africa and not only the conservative forces at home but also the conservative parties in other countries.

The CDI with its headquarters in Rome is an organization whose focus is on Italy and Latin America. The Africans cannot build on either the Latin Americans or the Italians. They do not know each other. Italy is "unknown"

in Africa beyond its former colonies of Libya, Ethiopia and Somalia. Italy has provided little development aid and fewer Africans learn Italian than German. The German Union parties belong to the CDI, however the British Conservatives, the American Republicans and the French Gaullists do not. The needy Christian democratic parties of Africa do without the support of just those parties that can give them the most politically, morally, and materially. The socialist parties of Africa are better off in that area. The strong parties of the Socialist International provide them with stalwart solidarity.

12348  
CSO: 3420/6

TRADE IMBALANCE WITH BULGARIA NOTED

Luanda JORNAI DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 84 p 12

[Text] Bulgarian exports to Angola in 1983 amounted to a total of \$27,306,000 (about 819,180,000 kwanzas), as compared to zero from the African country.

This information was furnished to ANGOP by the commercial attache of the Bulgarian diplomatic mission in Angola, Anastas Dimov, who attributed this imbalance in trade between Sofia and Luanda to Angola's current difficulties. Among Bulgaria's 1983 exports to Angola were medicine and foodstuffs in addition to other unspecified goods.

Anastas Dimov believes that last year's trade imbalance between Angola and Bulgaria can be corrected by adopting new mechanisms to promote more equitable cooperation.

The cooperation agreements signed last June in Luanda during the visit of Bulgarian Council of Ministers President Grisha Filipov gave a new direction to trade relations between the two countries.

There are now various economic and commercial cooperation agreements between the two countries. Under these agreements Bulgaria has made a commitment to build a farm enterprise in the Angolan province of Malange for the production of soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco and other crops.

Bulgarian exports to Angola increased every year. In 1981, they totalled \$8,017,999, and they imported \$3,605,000 worth of merchandise from Luanda. The next year, 1982, they went down to \$5,646,000, with no imports from Angola, and in 1983 they totalled \$27,306,000.

9805  
CSO: 3442/4

OPA CADRE TRAINING SEMINAR ENDS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 84 p 12

[Article by Jesus Silva]

[Text] From our agency in Benguela--The third national seminar to train OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers] staff workers and guides, which has been taking place since last 10 August in the Provincial Party School, concluded its work yesterday under the chairmanship of Kundy Payama, alternate member of the MPLA-Labor Party's CC Politbureau and provincial commissioner of Benguela.

The course, which is basically designed to provide ongoing training for staff and guides of our Pioneers' Organization and individual instruction in political, professional and educational matters, lasted 30 days. It included 8 hours of activities each day, in addition to talks and work regarding the Jose Marti of Cuba Pioneers' Organization.

The course covered teaching, psychology, the history of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party, Marxist-Leninist philosophy, physical education, the fundamental principles of the MPLA-Youth Party, and experiences of the organizations of the pioneers Jose Marti and Enestro Tama.

Eighty-six students from all the provinces in the country participated, in addition to representatives from Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Cuba.

During the course, which was directed by Angolan professors and Cuban internationalists, programs of the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], Party Youth and Jose Marti Pioneers' Organizations were adopted. At the closing session, certificates were given to the six most outstanding students. The best in the course was Antonio Maria Panza from Cabinda Province. A cultural group composed of students also performed, with songs, dances and revolutionary poetry.

"The presence of Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Cuba and Sao Tome and Principe is of historical significance to us, in view of the ties of friendship which unite us since colonial times. And, we cannot forget the Republic of Cuba, represented here, and the help it has given us in developing our

Republic," said Kundy Payama in his closing speech.

Earlier, the Benguela Provincial Commissioner praised the students for the beautiful songs they sang and wished the graduates great success in their work in preserving what we have already gained and in our people's revolution.

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CSO: 3442/4

BRIEFS

FIRST PRO-COOPERATIVE SEMINAR--Under the motto "The Farmers' Associations are the Hunger Combat Troops," the first intermunicipal seminar supporting farm cooperatives took place in the city of Malanje, directed by Manuel Antonio, coordinator of the Malanje Municipal Party Committee. During the sessions in which 23 people from the Municipality of Malanje and Kangandala participated, the report of the municipal committees was discussed and approved and the workings of the farmers' associations were analyzed. The participants also approved the action program for the 1984-85 marketing campaign and discussed matters related to health, education and defense. Among the conclusions of the seminar was a recommendation for closer monitoring of the operations of the management and control committees recently set up by them. Several members were dismissed for failure to comply with production plans and for disciplinary reasons, and it was recommended that members pay greater attention to the education and literacy of members of the farmers' associations. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 84 p 12] 9805

ABANDONED CATTLE--Over 1,500 head of cattle have been abandoned on a farm (SPAL) in Kanjala Commune (Benguela Province), according to a report ANGOP received from there. When asked about the matter, Deputy Provincial Commissioner for the Productive Sector Alexandrino Silva said that according to information given to the Provincial Commissariat several months ago, there were "wild" cattle in SPAL. However, after the latest visit to Kanjala, it is evident that the cattle have been abandoned, and the main problem at the present time is a shortage of motors to drive the water pumps. "I think that we can acquire the high-pressure pumps to bring the water to the troughs through the Sotecma company, which will enable us to concentrate the cattle in one area and thus control them." Alexandrino Silva went on to say that this would make things much easier and that "later, we will need urgent shipments of salt, vaccines and other medicine, which will make it even easier for us to solve this problem and use this wealth." The abandoned cattle cover a 20,000 square meter area, and ANGOP learned that certain criminal elements have been indiscriminately slaughtering the "wild" cattle in Kanjala. They are taking advantage of the disorganized situation, and are selling the cattle illegally at speculative prices, both in the commune and in the city of Lobito. Joaquim Gimboa, Adriano Tavares and Undonga Tchipulo, all residents of Kanjala, have been arrested for engaging in this illegal practice. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 84 p 12] 9805

HUILA BPV--The membership of the People's Vigilante Brigades in Huila Province numbers 8,000 people of both sexes, over 2,000 of whom are from the municipality of Lubango. The current number of members in the Municipality of Lubango is approximately 3,000, a figure which represented the total number of members in this province a month ago. About 800 brigade members are going to begin a campaign to donate blood to the armed forces next weekend, in compliance with the national health plan on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the BPV, to be commemorated on 13 September. Also in commemoration of the First Anniversary of the BPV, the brigade sector will work to sensitize the people to their cause, so as to increase their ranks in the province. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Sep 84 p 12] 9805

CSO: 3442/4

REPORTAGE ON DROUGHT, FAMINE SITUATION IN SOUTH

Famine Spreads to South

Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Laurent Zecchini]

[Text] N'Djamena. Every day they are there, hundreds of them, their stomachs swollen with hunger. Even if this comparison may seem misleading, we can't keep it from coming to mind: in 1 year, France spent 3 million francs a day to maintain a military intervention force in this country. And the Chadians themselves dug down deep into their meager national budget (just several tens of billions of CFA [African Financial Community] francs\* to find the money they needed to pursue a war that drags on and on, while part of their people are dying of hunger.

These unfortunates are sitting in the dust in front of the door of the SECADEV [Catholic Development Aid]. They are mostly children and women, with vacant stares, sometimes stretching out a hand or begging with a tin can. After seeing such sights hundreds of times, they don't attract much attention anymore. What is the use of describing these babies hanging onto their mother's drooping breast, these mothers who are still young but who are already drained, these "human beings who are dying of hunger," as Mr Soumalia, minister of information, says? What are they waiting for? Where do they come from?

In any case, they are just one example of the famine now raging in Chad which, for the first time, is hurting the entire country. The figures are incomplete: 200 dead in the Guera area, 600 dead in the south, 200 in the Batha, and probably several hundred more elsewhere, in the Wadai, the Biltine, or the Kanem area. How many more will die by the end of the gap between the end of the

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\* 1 CFA franc = 0.02 French franc.

rainy season in October and the new harvest in December, a harvest that we already know is going to be a disaster?

The average estimates place this year's grain shortage at 300,000 tons. International aid, of course, is still coming; it now stands at about 82,000 tons. These figures clearly show the inexorable nature of the problem. The international aid will not be enough, and in this country where roads are almost nonexistent, it will often come too late.

Because they know this, and because waiting is so unbearable, the people hurt the most by the drought have started to walk. By hundreds these "refugees" flow toward the urban centers. In N'Djamena, the needy helped by the SECADEV, or at least the first of them, may be given a little grain, some crackers, or some rice. The others will come back tomorrow, then the next day, and all the days following. In 1 year, the population of Chad's capital city has surged from about 200,000 to 400,000 inhabitants. Because of war, drought, and famine.

#### Victim of Cotton

Only rarely do the refugees gather in large groups, but they are all over, all the time. Early in the morning you see several hundreds of them walking along the streets, moving toward possible food distribution centers. In fact, they tend to blend together, spread out in the neighborhoods, looking for a few CFA francs. At night, say the city authorities, they head back into the city's outlying areas, out "beyond the tar" (where the paved road stops), beyond the Chagoua bridge and the Sudiste neighborhood, toward the eastern entry of the city, the "100 wires" (so named because there is a radio transmitter there) or toward the northern entry, the Diguelt area.

For the first time, southern Chad has not been spared. Of course, in this region too, the rainfall was too little and too late, but that isn't the essential reason. If part of the south is hungry now, it is paradoxically--if we dare put it this way--because it was too rich. The 1983-84 cotton harvest, which came to 156,000 tons, was an unexpected windfall. The peasants then started to neglect their traditional crops such as millet, and turned their attention to cotton, a more profitable crop. Moreover, a certain lack of foresight caused the peasants to store less than they had in the past. While before they sold only their surplus, this year they even sold what they needed for their own consumption.

The unrest prevalent in the south is partly to blame for this, as it induced the peasants to sell their crops faster. And some Arab merchants did engage in speculation; they paid the peasants 4,000 CFA francs for a bag of millet, which they sold in the market a few weeks later for 25,000 CFA francs. Famine then began to appear. For the people of the south, this was something new. Still, they tried to turn back to their traditional methods of coping: they cooked wild plants and roots.

In doing this, because of their lack of experience, in some cases they ate toxic plants which in the past had been used for ritual murders, plants with which they no longer had any familiarity. According to humanitarian organizations, there were a great many poisonings and deaths resulting. In the Sahel area in the north, the people were also forced to eat wild plants. But because the north is a desert region, the people have never forgotten how to prepare what little they had, so there were no cases of poisonings there.

Another phenomenon has also appeared in the south: consumption of "bili-bili," millet alcohol, has definitely increased. The making of "bili-bili," which is more and more done by women, has helped to deplete the stocks of millet which were already too low. The Chadian authorities, particularly the Ministry of Natural Disasters, aided by international organizations, did react to combat this famine: 134 nutritional centers were set up in the Koumra (Moyen-Char) region, which was the hardest hit area. Between mid-July and mid-August, 75,000 people were fed there, after being issued food cards entitling them to 2 liters of a nutritious soup per person. This operation, which was a success, was supposed to be continued in early September; there were plans to distribute 5-kilo bags of grains, but the troubles started up at the same time, and the food distribution was--temporarily?--halted.

#### The Start of a Process

The famine, so devastating in the south because it is so unaccustomed there, doesn't seem to be sparing any region of Chad. In the Batha north of Ati, sedentary people have started to follow cattle raisers, in hopes of receiving a little milk. A certain amount of solidarity does seem to exist between different groups of people. But food prices are skyrocketing. A number of sources have reported that in Abeche, a lamb costs less than 1 "kouro" (2.5 kilos) of millet.

The departure of soldiers from the Manta force isn't going to help things any. Their transfer will mean a significant decline

in the amounts of food, water, and medications available. We can therefore expect an intensification of the internal exodus. In N'Djamena, nearly 4,000 refugees were recorded in 1 month. There are reports of 4,000 refugees arriving in Mongo (in the Guera), 1,500 in Abeche, and 2,500 in Ati.

According to the authorities, those who have taken to the road are fewer than those unable to move. Unless help arrives in time, those people are doomed. Still, operations are being attempted to mitigate the drought's impact. The SECADEV and ONDR [Chadian National Office for Rural Development] give refugees arriving in N'Djamena a small amount of assistance, encouraging them to move on to more fertile areas, such as the alluvial plains of Lake Chad, where crop yields are 3.5 tons per hectare. 1,000 families (about 4,000 people) are to be settled south of the lake this month. Land will be allocated to them, so they can grow vegetables from December to March.

In this area, people can grow tomatoes, beans, rice, watermelons, and potatoes. But such operations are limited and can in no way cope with the magnitude of this famine. Some families arrived in N'Djamena about 10 days ago, coming primarily from the BET (Borkou, Ennedi, Tibesti) area; this northern province is now occupied by Libyans. As of Monday, no aid had yet been given them. Chad's leaders have issued an appeal for help to the international community, but in this diplomatic struggle, with Chad trapped in the middle, who can hear them?

#### Despairing Refugees in Ati

Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Laurent Zecchini]

[Text] Ati. It's like a gigantic piece of sheet metal brought to white heat by the sun. The camp consists of huts made of branches covered with matting, to which people retreat during the hottest part of the day. Several hundreds of these huts are crowded together in a large area surrounded by a low wall: when Ati still merited its reputation as Chad's leading cattle market, this area served as a corral for cattle. When it rained 2 weeks ago, the entire field became a sea of mud. A few hundred meters away is the Batha River, which comes from the Sudan.

The river didn't reappear in its dried-up bed until 26 August, over a month and a half later than the--theoretical--start of the rainy season. In a month, only a trickle of water will be

left. But where will the approximately 12,000 "famine refugees" who came to Ati 3 weeks ago be then? How many will have died of hunger or disease? On Tuesday, 2 October, just as on the day before, two bodies were found. Over a week ago a food shipment was made by the WFP [World Food Program], distributed with the assistance of soldiers from Ati's Manta-Charlie unit. Since then, there has been no food.

Inside the camp, some people cook over makeshift charcoal fires the few handfuls of dry wheat they were given. By now, most of them have already used up the six "kouros" (1 kouro = 2.5 kilos) they received. As it wasn't possible to make the traditional fritters made of wheat, sardines and oil, families crushed their wheat into flour and ate it with "gombo," a wild plant. Here and there, beside the gourds containing muddy water that the women collect from the river and "filter" through sand, you can find wild watermelons the size of an orange, either overripe or already rotten. That's all there is.

The women try to earn a little money by making baskets and selling river water to people in the city. The "rich" don't bother: even if they had money, it wouldn't help them very much. At most they might be able to buy bitter camel's or goat's milk. Because of the drought, there was no harvest in the region, and millet, which had been imported from Nigeria, is no longer getting through because the border with that neighboring country has been closed.

Ati's sub-prefect doesn't see any short or long-term solution for the tragedy afflicting the people in his community. He has written almost everywhere: to N'Djamena, to the ministries of natural disasters and the interior, to the FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization], the WFP, and nothing has been done. As long as the camp has not been recognized by Chad's authorities and by international organizations, it actually has no legal existence.

The exodus toward Ati followed a script that has now become a classic: according to a natural movement, the semi-nomadic people, driven away by the drought, head toward the cities. Some of them heard that a little food had been distributed in Ati, the major town in the Batha prefecture. The news spread like wildfire, and very quickly the movement grew. The local authorities were immediately overwhelmed by this event. By the end of the first week, nearly 6,700 people had already come. At the end of 2 weeks, there were 15,000. Today some have already left again with their herds, but others may still be coming.

In most of these cases, the men try to reach N'Djamena, in the crazy hope of finding work. For this reason, the Ati camp is populated essentially by women, children, and old men. No cases of dysentery have yet been reported. A team from "Doctors Without Borders" is here; there are two doctors and one nurse. For the past 2 days they have been vaccinating children under 5 against measles. Measles epidemics have been ravaging the entire country. So far, 1,200 children have been protected through batches of vaccine donated by the Major Endemic Disease Service provided by French cooperation assistance. But adults too can get measles.

#### Abandoned Babies

The FANT [Chad's National Armed Forces], which has about 800 men in the region, has set up a "safety belt" around the camp. Officially, it is supposed to prevent the "infiltration" of "hostile conspirators" (this term covers both members of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government], the Islamic Legion, and the Libyans), who might mix in with the refugees. But in practice, it is to maintain a sanitary cordon around the city. With the aid of the FANT, the local authorities have divided the camp into three sections: each of them is represented by two leaders who handle relations with local officials.

The city, some of whose houses are still painted green, the color of Islam--a sign of the Libyan occupation in 1982--is watching: despite an instinctive feeling of solidarity, how long will the city's people stand this gigantic excrescence populated with starving people, a potent source of epidemics and of crime, at the gates of their city, which already has 10,000 inhabitants itself? Will the river water, which the refugees use for bathing, remain drinkable? And then, the end of the rainy season is now approaching. In November night temperatures drop to under 10 degrees C. For people from northern Chad, this is freezing cold. Death may then come in different ways for these people.

And yet, because of the river, the Ati camp is almost in an enviable position. Father east, in Adre, right on the Sudanese border, life for the refugees is much worse. Driven back by the Sudanese authorities, they have no water, no food, and are being devastated by a measles epidemic. In some ways, the case of the village of Segou, 70 kilometers east of Ati, is horribly informative. During the week from 24 to 30 September, Ati officials began to wonder why so many young couples were coming to Ati from Segou without any babies. An investigation was made. In huts in Segou, about a dozen babies were found still alive. The others, abandoned by their parents, had already died.

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CSO: 3419/71

IMPACT OF CHIEFTAINCY ON REVOLUTIONARY PROGRESS VIEWED

'Counterrevolutionary Elements'

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 11 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Looking Beyond the Palace"]

[Excerpt] In an address at the durbar to round-off the annual Ngmayem festival of the chiefs and people of the Shai Traditional Area at Dodowa, Nii Abeo Kyerekuandah, Greater Accra Regional Secretary called on chiefs in the country to appraise themselves with government policies, and get actively involved in matters affecting the country as a whole, and not just those relating to their areas. For chiefs to be able to function properly, they should create conditions that would win for them the implicit confidence, loyalty and support of their people.

We find this call, coming from a person who is himself a traditional ruler, as both authoritative and significant. It is significant also for coming at a time when the nation is mobilizing all available resources, including the wisdom of her elders, to rebuild the country.

With the day-to-day march of the country to progress, Ghana's institutions and habits also have to change, to keep abreast with the times. But one institution which has been noted particularly for resisting change is chieftancy.

Some of the practices which have brought the institution of chieftaincy into disrepute are conflicts over stools and skins, and the involvement of chiefs in land disputes. While some of the disputes involve enstoolment and enshrinement, others relate to attempts at removing incumbents from office for various reasons, some of which border on misappropriation of stool funds. Many of such disputes have resulted in bloody clashes. As leaders of the people, chiefs are associated generally with land disputes which also ultimately end in clashes and sometimes deaths. It is needless to say that such incidences retard progress.

One unfortunate thing is that traditional rulers shy away from the central government and its general activities without appraising themselves with its policies. If chiefs do not make the effort to get abreast with the times, they will always be misled by counter-revolutionary elements.

For example, many traditional rulers who did not know that the water level of the Akosombo Dam had dropped were misled into believing the wicked rumours that the country was experiencing power-cuts because all the water in the Volta Lake had been exported. Every chief in the country is expected to educate his people on the government's Cocoa Rehabilitation Programme. But in a situation where the chief himself is in the dark about such a laudable policy, he can hardly be of help to the people he leads and, therefore, the nation.

In the past, such lapses were excusable because many of the traditional rulers could neither read nor write. However, at this time when the greater percentage of the chiefs is educated, it would be very unprogressive of them to limit their concern to chieftaincy matters.

We will not accept any view that because the right to a stool or skin is determined by the various communities, chiefs should confine themselves to issues pertaining to their institution.

The nation has reached a stage where chiefs should assume their proper role as leaders of the people. No one can deny the fact that, out of personal attachment alone, the people look up to their chiefs for guidance.

Chiefs have a great mobilizing power which can be used for unlimited progress. And, we are confident that if they join hands with the Defence Committees and the personnel of the National Mobilization Committee, a lot would be achieved, especially in the rural areas. There are positive signs of development in the areas where chiefs have gone beyond the immediate confines of their palaces and involved themselves more positively in the activities of their localities.

#### Mobilization by Progressive Chiefs

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Robert Bentil]

[Excerpts] Chiefs have been urged to show such dynamism as would ensure that the continuity of the institution is not broken or does not undergo any major change that will affect the people's lives.

They must also ensure that the people are mobilized to undertake development projects and communal work to better their living standards.

The Asantehene Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, made the call at a general meeting of the National House of Chiefs here on Thursday at which five chiefs from the Greater Accra Regional House were sworn into the National House.

Otumfuo, who is president of the House, urged chiefs in the border towns to assist Border Guard personnel to combat smuggling and currency trafficking.

He declared that as leaders of the people, it was their duty to advise the government on many matters that were in the interest of their people and which would promote peace.

CSO: 3400/128

AGREEMENTS BETWEEN GJA, SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES RENEWED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Ken Daniels]

[Text] The recent renewal of bilateral agreements between the Ghana Journalists Association (GJA) and five East European countries is a bold step towards bringing journalists from these countries closer together to exchange ideas, experiences and information.

Ghanaian journalists will by the signing of the agreements benefit greatly from short and long-term courses, exchange of information and familiarization tours. The countries which have renewed bilateral agreements with the GJA are Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic (GDR), USSR and Czechoslovakia which did not only pay for the air fares for the visiting Ghanaian delegation but also provided a lavish reception and sight-seeing tours as well to a GJA delegation which recently visited the country.

The Ghanaian delegation, comprising Mr Gustav Tay, President, and Mr Ken Daniels, the then Ag Secretary of the Association, was first invited to participate in the 40th anniversary celebration of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists which took off on May 20, 1984.

After spending a week of heavily planned programme which took us and other invited guests round tour of the 14 districts of Bulgaria, the Ghanaian delegates left Sofia for Budapest, the capital of Hungary. Before the departure of the Ghanaian delegation, the Bulgarian Union of Journalists had already completed all arrangements in connection with the tour with their counterparts in Budapest.

On the morning of May 29, officials of the international relations department of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists saw us off at the Sofia airport and to our surprise we were escorted to the "Comfort" section of the plane.

Having enjoyed "Comfort Service" during the two-hour flight to Budapest, we were treated to another red carpet reception on our arrival at the airport by officials of the Hungarian Union of Journalists. Right from the airport to our hotel and until we departed from Hungary, everything was laid on for our comfort.

The ceremony marking the signing of the agreement, sight-seeing programmes, courtesy calls and night entertainments were all very well organised.

After a farewell reception at the Budapest airport on June 1, we flew to Berlin for a four-day visit at the invitation of the Union of GDR Journalists. In Berlin we toured a housing project and had an hour-long ride on the television tower.

On June 5 we arrived in Moscow to sign a similar agreement with the USSR Union of Journalists. Before the signing ceremony, we were privileged to visit some important centres in the city. These included the red square, the cathedral square, the Pravda office, the Soviet Women's Magazine office, the New Times magazine office, the Ghana Embassy and the Soviet-Afro Asian Solidarity office.

On Sunday, June 11, we said goodbye to Moscow and arrived in Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia. Here, apart from a first class accommodation and boarding arrangements, we were taken on a visit to the offices of the International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ) which are housed in the same building with the head office of the Union of Czechoslovakia Journalists. We were also accorded a warm reception by the Ghana Ambassador in Prague and we felt very much at home.

On Friday, June 15, we arrived back in Sofia, our host country, for the signing of the agreement. We were not surprised at the reception accorded us because Bulgarians are noted for their wonderful hospitality. After brief discussions on the draft agreement, it was finally approved and signed the next day at a big ceremony and watched by top ranking Bulgarian officials in the evening of June 16. We flew back home through Tripoli and Lagos, reaching Accra on Sunday, June 17.

In all the five countries we toured, the Ghana delegation was accorded diplomatic reception. Our warmest appreciation and thanks go to those countries, especially Bulgaria which made it possible for the delegation to tour the other countries.

We hope that the ensuing years will see even more closer ties between the GJA and the five nations and that Bulgaria's promise to organise a refresher course in Ghana next year will materialise.

We eagerly look forward to that occasion when we will also demonstrate the proverbial Ghanaian hospitality to them.

CSO: 3400/128

NEW SELECTIVE ARMED FORCES CHARACTER, SERVICE CRITERIA

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Mind Behind the Rifle"]

[Text]

***LAST Friday, speaking on the occasion of the passing out parade of a special militia group who are to help security officers to combat anti-cocoa-smuggling operations on our western borders as from this season, Brigadier Tehn-Addy of the Civil Defence Organisation made a statement which deserves some comment.***

***He indicated that in future persons seeking recruitment into the Armed Forces and the Police Service would be required to demonstrate their sense of national commitment by showing that they have made positive contributions to their community, local and village projects.***

***Applicants would have to get recommendations from three referees of proven moral standing in their community/place of work who can testify to this effect.***

***Referees may be headteachers, local police chiefs; queen mothers, local chiefs, asafohenes, ministers of religion, local chief farmers/fishermen, works supervisors/managers/managing directors, and serving or retired service personnel with the rank of Sergeant and above.***

***The measures seek to deal with the fundamental issue of armed personnel in our society.***

**The people of this country have reached a point in their history where they cannot afford to continue to employ persons in state service who have no sense of national commitment, and who cannot be counted upon to defend the best interests of Ghana.**

**There have been many instances in the past where some persons have been enlisted into the Armed Forces and the Police and Prison Service just because they fulfil for example certain physical requirement like height, strength or good eyesight, or evidence of a certain level of education. The result has been that some members of these institutions have turned the guns which they should use to protect the people into instruments of oppression.**

**At the same time some serving or retired Armed Forces, Police and Prison Service members have been heard expressing surprise about how some of their colleagues happened to be enlisted at all since such persons lack the qualities which the institutions require.**

**The measures therefore fulfil a long felt national need to select our armed forces**

**and police personnel with much more care than we have hitherto done, so as to ensure that people with criminal tendencies or other traits which make them unsuitable to be entrusted with the sacred task of upholding the interests of this country are not made the guardians of our vital interests.**

**It will also provide a means for assessing prospective recruits in a more meaningful way, since their positive characteristics such as initiative, responsibility and commitment, which cannot be measured by medical examinations or educational certificates, will become criteria for selection.**

**The new measures are also important in respect of our search for a more just and peaceful society. They ensure that in line with the policy of involving the people in the decision-making process, we are now provided with a role in the selection of those who become our policemen and soldiers.**

**It is a role which the GRAPHIC trusts would be played effectively by the people in the search for a truly People's Armed Forces and Police Service.**

CSO: 3400/128

BURKINA-GHANA 'EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN' TO EASE BORDER PROBLEMS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by George Sydney]

[Text] Ghanaian and Burkina defence committees and security agencies need to undertake joint educational programmes for traders from both countries on their respective trade laws.

The traders also need to be educated on the operations of security agencies from the two countries along their common border.

This educational campaign has become necessary because anti-smuggling activities by security agencies along their common border under a joint agreement between Ghana and Burkina-Faso are being hampered by the lack of understanding of another bilateral agreement which allows the free movement of goods and people between the two countries.

The consensus for this education was arrived at when revolutionary organs from Wa led by Mr S.B. Braimah, Wa District Secretary, met a Burkina delegation at Dorimon, a border town, following a letter received by the District Secretary from the Burkina delegation inviting him to "help solve an urgent matter."

While the Burkina delegation complained that Burkinabe crossing the border into Ghana to purchase foodstuffs, sheanuts and petroleum products were being harassed by Ghanaian border guards, the guards and defence committee members on the other hand complained that some traders were exporting foodstuffs and petroleum products illegally out of the country.

The border guards, however, admitted arresting smugglers and impounding contraband goods but denied harassing Burkina nationals when interviewed later by the "Graphic."

Meanwhile, six women are helping the local defence committee and border guards in investigations into the alleged smuggling of sheanuts, petroleum products and foodstuffs from Ghana through Dorimon into Burkina Faso.

CSO: 3400/128

CANADIAN COOPERATION WITH COUNTRY REVIEWED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Oct 84 pp 1, 5

[Article by Kojo Sam]

[Text] Mr Frederick Livingston, Canadian High Commissioner in Ghana, has stressed the need for Ghana and Canada to explore all possibilities for economic and commercial co-operation.

He said Canada is firmly committed to the open multilateral trade and payments system and noted that Ghana's development needs a constant flow of foreign investment to which his country was prepared to share her experience.

Addressing a meeting of the Accra Rotary Club, Mr Livingston emphasised that since the visit of Canada's Minister for External Relations to Ghana in February this year, the relationship between the two countries have been "warm and co-operative."

He declared: "Over a time our relations have expanded. This has been dramatically demonstrated by a 50 percent increase in trade between 1982 and 1983."

The High Commissioner explained that Canadian business concerns see excellent prospects in Ghana for partnerships and joint ventures particularly in the mining and timber sectors.

He noted that the most interesting turn of events in Ghana-Canada relations is Canada's assistance in helping the government in its search for fossil fuel.

"To date I believe there is reason for some cautious optimism in what may be a long search to minimise this country's dependency on outside by hydro-carbon resources," Mr Livingston emphasised.

The envoy also referred to the numerous Canadian assistance to Ghana which have played a very important role in the economic development of the country.

These include Canada/Ghana Development Assistance Programme which is administered by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the establishment of the Accra Technical Training College (ATTC) and the Kumasi Technical Institute (KTI).

Others are Canada's involvement in the development of hydro-electricity in the Volta River Basin and assistance to the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation (GWSC) in the drilling of over 3,000 bore-holes for 400 villages in Northern Ghana.

The rest are the Weija Water Project, feeder roads maintenance, topographic mapping and technical/agricultural development research into grains transportation and storage and the development of livestock.

CSO: 3400/128

**COMMUNISTS SIDESTEP WORLD MARKET; BUY COCOA DIRECT**

**Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 9 Oct 84 pp 1, 5**

**[Article by Ayikwei Armah]**

**[Text] Four European countries and the People's Republic of China can now lift cocoa and copra directly from Ghana.**

**The four European countries are Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic (GDR), Yugoslavia and Romania.**

**This follows the promotion of the established trade protocol agreements between Ghana and those countries.**

**This was announced in Accra yesterday by the Director of Foreign Trade, Mr B.K. Agbleta, in an interview with the 'Graphic' at the Ministry of Trade.**

**Other commodities which the five countries can negotiate in exchange for their goods under the agreement are rubber, fresh vegetables like pineapples and processed pineapples.**

**In return for these products, Ghana can import from these countries caustic soda, metal sheets, galvanised sheets, newsprint, spare parts for machinery imported from these countries, drugs and raw materials for the production of drugs. Others are irrigation equipment and hardware.**

**The director stated that protocol trade agreements with those countries have increased considerably since the Revolution was launched.**

**Mr Agbleta noted that the two main factors which have led to the increase of these trade relations are the basis of the agreements and the fact that they can buy directly their cocoa needs from Ghana instead of the world market.**

**On trade links with other African States, Mr Agbleta observed that the establishment of joint commissions between Ghana and other African countries has seen a marked improvement in their trade developments.**

BRIEFS

'CRISIS MANAGEMENT'--Specific economic situations demand special management techniques to put such economies on a sound footing. It will, for example, be disastrous to apply normal management techniques in a crisis situation, Wing Commander D.T. Osabu-Kle, Director of the Department of Civil Aviation has stated. The Wing Commander was talking to the "Graphic" recently over alleged unorthodox methods being used by his management personnel to check the smuggling of gold and other minerals through the Kotoka International Airport. According to him his management team from the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) has recognised that the economic situation at present justifies the application of the principle of CRISIS MANAGEMENT in order to save the economy from total collapse. He said when the team assumed duty the Civil Aviation was broke. Development projects were at a standstill. The team therefore defined its objectives clearly and instituted the mechanics of attaining those objectives without recourse to normal civil bureaucracy. [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Oct 84 p 1]

CANADIAN TIMBER EXPERTS, EQUIPMENT--Canada is to assist Ghana in the rehabilitation of her timber industry following discussions between a Ghanaian Government delegation and the Canadian Department of Trade and External Affairs. The Canadian assistance will take the form of timber experts and equipment. According to Mr Fred Ohene-Kena, Under-Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources, who led an eight-man delegation to Canada recently, some Canadian timber experts will arrive in Ghana next week to assess the timber industry. The equipment is expected to arrive next year. The 14-day trip sponsored by the Canadian Government took the delegation to Toronto, Vancouver, Ottawa and Montreal, where it visited some timber-processing plants and inspected timber logging and processing equipment to determine their suitability to Ghanaian conditions. "We found that most of the equipment are good and can withstand our conditions. We also think that most of the logging equipment can be very useful here," said Mr Ohene-Kena. [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Oct 84 p 1]

CHINESE COOPERATION TO INCREASE--China is to expand the cultural, economic and trade co-operation existing between her and Ghana. Already, China has handed over to Ghana two major projects costing more than \$20 million. These are the Afife Irrigation and Rice Projects which China recently completed with loans it granted to Ghana. [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Oct 84 p 8]

CHINESE COOPERATION VIEWED--Opening a one-week photo exhibition and film week at the Arts Centre in Accra on Monday in commemoration of the 35th anniversary celebration of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Mr Jia described the relationship between Ghana and China as cordial. Mr Jia described Ghana as an old friend of China on the African continent and said the friendship between the two countries had a long tradition. The Ambassador therefore pledged continued efforts to promote the friendship and co-operation between the two countries. Speaking before the opening ceremony, Dr Mohammed Ben Abdallah, Secretary for Culture and Tourism said the People's Republic of China had practically demonstrated its willingness to support Ghana in championing the cause of African liberation and unity as well as helping Ghana in times of need. Dr Abdallah said that as a practical demonstration of the close co-operation and friendly relations which had existed between the two countries, a cultural agreement was signed in 1981. The agreement covered Chinese assistance in science, education, culture and arts, health and sports. In the field of culture, the two countries are to exchange a delegation of three artists each year and to hold art exhibition and exchange films. China had provided both economic and technical co-operation under an interest-free loan of 103,390.00 Chinese Yen which were used to finance the Pencil Factory in Kumasi and the Cotton and Knitting Factory at Juapong. [Excerpts] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Oct 84 p 9]

ROK MILITARY COOPERATION EXPLORED--The Force Commander, Major-General Arnold Quainoo, returned to Accra on Wednesday from Seoul where he participated in activities in commemoration of the 36th Armed Forces Day of the Republic of Korea. A release issued from the Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate in Accra said while in Korea, the Force Commander discussed with government and military officials, more areas of military and economic collaboration between the two countries. Before his departure from Korea he was honoured by President Chun Doo-Hwan with the Order of National Security Merit, in recognition and appreciation of the Commander's relentless and outstanding service in the cause of international peace, the release added. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 12 Oct 84 p 1]

COCOBOD MANPOWER REDUCTION--The Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) has earmarked a manpower reduction of 19,120 personnel to be phased out over a period of four years at a cost of ₦2.3 billion. This is in response to the redeployment exercise being undertaken by the Manpower Utilisation Committee (MUC) which is charged with the responsibility of restructuring the public service. Sources close to the MUC revealed this to the "Graphic" in an interview in Accra. An estimated 5,500 out of the 19,120 personnel are expected to proceed on voluntary retirement by October this year. ₦600 million will be spent in paying their entitlements. Other public organisations which have been given the go ahead to carry out the redeployment exercise are the Ghana National Trading Corporation (GNTC), State Construction Corporation (SCC) and the Black Star Line (BSL). The GNTC has undertaken the first phase of its redeployment exercise with voluntarily retirement of 1,204 personnel at the cost of ₦33,571,908.57. According to a source, the entitlements of the retired workers were paid at the end of July this year.

The second phase of the GNTC's redeployment exercise is in progress and will affect 1,454 workers. The second phase will take into consideration age, health, performance, adverse findings among others in realising the figure. "The redeployment will leave the GNTC with a manageable figure to ensure its viability," the source further said. One thousand workers are to be redeployed by the SCC at an estimated cost of ¢12,206,967.97. The amount will be needed for the payment of retiring awards, 471 out of the 1,000 have opted for voluntary redeployment. However, at the moment, the corporation is unable to pay the redeployed workers their entitlements because some state organisations are indebted to the SCC to the tune of over ¢40 million. [Excerpt] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Sep 84 p 1]

SOLDIERS CHECK COCOA SMUGGLING--Mr Kwesi Ahwoi, member of the Implementation and Monitoring Committee for Restructuring of the Cocoa Board has said that efforts to check cocoa smuggling along the borders will be intensified. He said as part of the measures, 300 soldiers have been stationed at the Sefwi area to check on the activities of farmers who smuggle their produce across the border. He said the Sefwi area being one of the leading cocoa producing areas of the country, the society should co-operate with the chiefs and people of the area to combat "this social canker." Mr Ahwoi advised the members against squabbles, litigation, chieftancy disputes and writing of anonymous letters which, he said, were rampant in the area. Such anti-social activities, Mr Ahwoi said, hampered the development of Sefwi which he described as the least developed district in the country. [Excerpts] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Oct 84 p 5]

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL GRANT--The Rotary-Foundation of Rotary International is providing ¢7.6 million (U.S. \$200,000) grant for a three-year agricultural training project in Ghana. The project will train agricultural extension officers and practising farmers from all the regions of Ghana in crop cultivation, animal husbandry and food preparation, processing and preservation. Under the grant provided through the Foundation's Health, Hunger and Humanity (3-H) Programme, the students will learn modern methods of cultivation of crops (maize, vegetables, pineapples, soya beans, cassava) animal husbandry (pigs, sheep, rabbits, poultry and fish), a statement from Rotary Club of Accra said yesterday. The statement said successful students on completion of the course will be required to go back to their home regions to impart their knowledge to others in their community. The Sponsoring Clubs are the Rotary Club of Wilmette, Illinois, U.S.A. and the Rotary Club of Accra, Ghana, with the Rotary Club of Accra West, Rotary District 644 in the USA and Rotary District 910 in West Africa as co-operating club and districts. The Christian Service Farms Ltd. Ghana, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture, University of Ghana, Legon are co-operating organisations. The aims and purpose of the 3-H Programme to improve health, alleviate hunger and enhance human development are some of the ways through which Rotary International achieves its objects and goals. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Oct 84 p 1]

JAPANESE GIFT FOR GWSC--The Japanese Ambassador in Ghana, Mr Naoki Nakano yesterday presented ten heavy duty Hino trucks, 100 pieces of outer covers and spare parts worth ¢7 million to the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation (GWSC) in Accra. The presentation which was made on behalf of the Japanese Government was received on behalf of the Ghana Government by the Secretary for Works and Housing, Alhaji Dr Abubakr Alhassan (see story on front page). [Excerpt][Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Sep 84 p 5]

GMRC FINANCING, TRADE APPEAL--The acting president of the Ghana Moslem Representative Council, Alhaji Yakubu-Aggrey on Sunday called on Islamic countries to continue to show support and understanding for Ghana in her economic recovery programme. Speaking in Accra at a luncheon party organized by the council for Ambassadors from Islamic ECOWAS countries to mark the end of Eid Kabir festival, Alhaji Yakubu-Aggrey asked the envoys to encourage their governments to help Ghana to tap her mineral resources. He said Ghana abounded in mineral resources and asked the Arab League, Islamic Conference, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and Islamic Development Bank to assist in financing her projects. This, he said, would go a long way to strengthen the existing cordial relations between Ghana and Arab countries. Alhaji Yakubu-Aggrey also called on ECOWAS countries to increase their volume of trade with Ghana. Replying on behalf of the envoys, the Nigerian High Commissioner, Brigadier Harris Eghagha, said Nigeria was prepared to help Ghana in the spirit of ECOWAS and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in her endeavours.--GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 9 Oct 84 p 8]

UNIVERSITY FEES--Admission to the University of Ghana, Legon, now attracts the payment of annual fees, including boarding and lodging, totalling about ¢8,460 per student. The Academic Board of the university has also confirmed in letters to successful candidates wanting to enter the university, that "offer of admission is subject to their having the necessary financial support." According to a copy of a letter written to a Science student for admission for the 1984-85 academic year, fees payable per annum will include tuition, ¢2,500; boarding and lodging, ¢5,000; registration ¢50; medical examination ¢75; refundable deposit ¢100; deposits against damage to lab equipment (Science/Medical students), ¢200, and examination fee, ¢400. Foreign students, it said, would be required to pay their fees either in American dollars or pound sterling. Furthermore, the Academic Board stressed, the fees "are subject to revision by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors without notice." It reminded candidates that the university itself "does not give financial aid to students. Normally, Ghanaian students who are not on paid study-leave are given a bursary by the Scholarship Secretariat." [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 4 Oct 84 pp 1, 3]

GOVERNMENT FOOD STORAGE EFFORT--The Central Regional Secretary, Lt Col E.A. Baidoo, has reassured termers that the Government is doing everything to ensure that the excess food in the system is bought for storage against the lean season. Addressing a durbar of the chiefs and people of Etsi Sunkwa last weekend to mark their annual "Abangye" festival, Lt-Col Baidoo urged the farmers, therefore, to continue to increase production. Any relaxation on

their part, he warned, might be disastrous for the country. He commended the people for maintaining peace and unity and promised that he would not allow chieftaincy "contractors" to disturb peace and progress in the area. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 4 Oct 84 p 8]

**YMCA DRUG, FOOD AID**—The Young Men Christian Association (YMCA) in West Germany has since last year donated ₦60 million (three million Deutsche Marks) worth of drugs and food aid worth ₦16 million (800,000 Deutsche Marks) to its members in Ghana. In future, a greater percentage of the aid to Ghana will be in the form of agricultural implements and equipment which will help the people to undertake development projects to improve their living standards. Mr Fritz Pawelzik, secretary of International Affairs of the YMCA in West Germany, made these disclosures at Akyem Osenase in the Eastern Region when he addressed the Asamankese, Kade, Osenase and Akyem Oda branches of the YMCA. Mr Pawelzik said the team is on a nationwide tour of Ghana to identify the major problems facing the people and to offer assistance. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Oct 84 p 4]

CSO: 3400/131

INHAMBANE GOVERNOR DISCUSSES PROVINCE'S DROUGHT, SECURITY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 84 p 2

[Interview with Inhambane Governor Jose Pascoal Zandamela, first secretary of the FRELIMO Party Provincial Committee; date and place not specified]

[Text] In an interview recently granted to NOTICIAS by the first secretary of the FRELIMO Party Provincial Committee and governor of Inhambane, Jose Pascoal Zandamela, he discussed the current state of the drought and the reorganization of the lives of the population in the areas from which the armed bandits have been routed, and commented on the efforts currently under way in the province to recover agricultural, livestock, fishing and industrial production.

We are reprinting the entire text of the interview, in which Pascoal Zandamela stated that, although the drought situation in the province is still worrisome, it has eased to affect 30 percent of the populace, affecting only 30 percent.

[Question] Mr Governor, Inhambane was one of the provinces worst hit by the drought in recent years. What is the extent of the situation at present?

[Answer] Inhambane is one of our country's provinces most severely affected by the drought. In fact, since the end of 1978, for nearly 5 years the drought has affected many sections of the province, affecting thousands of people. We have noticed that the period from mid-1982 until the end of 1983 was in fact the most tragic one, in which almost 80 percent of the population of Inhambane Province was seriously struck by the drought, without the least food and with nothing to wear; and this was exacerbated by the situation with the armed bandits.

The drought hit five districts of the province most seriously, namely Govura, Vilanculo, Massinga, Panda and Zavala. At the end of 1983, thanks to the effort made by our country's party and government structured agencies, the backing from national and international organizations and the effort made by the population of these sections itself, we noticed that the situation was gradually improving. For example, the last session of the provincial assembly, which assessed the situation, noted that there had been a reduction in this serious effect from 80 to 30 percent. This means that we consider nearly 30 percent of the province's population to still be in a very serious situation. At present, this population is distributed in 32 localities of those five districts.

In addition to this matter of the drought, there is also the problem of water in those areas. All of this has worsened the situation; most of the pumps operating in those areas, which were few in number, had been filled with silt, and others had been sabotaged by the enemy action. This worsened the situation. Efforts have been made and are culminating in this improvement, but the drought situation is still considered very serious in the province, even though, in terms of comparison, there have been gradual improvements.

[Question] How is it that, under the present drought conditions, the province is implementing the decisions of the Fourth Congress associated with combating hunger, based upon the policy of small development projects?

[Answer] On the one hand, because there is a need to implement the congress guidelines in that main direction, and, on the other, because Inhambane is an area largely affected by the drought. Just after the holding of the Fourth Congress, the party's structured agencies organized brigades, which went to all the localities; and the congress guidelines were publicized here, as well as the emergency plan, which consisted of the distribution of fertile land along the rivers, lakes and streams, to the population. This measure was aimed at directing the population's efforts toward the production of crops resistant to the drought, such as cassava, sweet potatoes and others. These brigades also undertook to divide the land into plots, so that each family would have at least one hectare of cassava and a quarter of a hectare of sweet potatoes. And we noted that the movement was increasing, particularly in the areas less hurt by the drought, and mainly the districts in the south; which allowed for the production of certain amounts of corn, which were insufficient but which made it possible to reduce the hunger problem and to sow the seeds in other areas.

Another aspect linked with production was the mobilization of the small projects, associated mainly with fishing, the raising of small species and others. Thus, in the agricultural area, to increase the production in those low-lying areas, it was necessary to give an incentive to the movement of the Family Producer Associations. Now there are several associations for agricultural and fishing production in various parts of the province.

A survey was made in the entire province of fishermen, including those in inland waters, and it was concluded that there is an average of 5,000 fishermen. There are 1,000 in the city of Inhambane, and there are 873 in Maxixe. A study was made of their organization, for control and planning of the fishing equipment to be distributed and also of the fish for supplying the population.

In addition, we observed the need for a study on the multiplication of seed in the areas where the rainfall during the past 6 months had been in insignificant amounts; because there are sections where it has not rained until now, as in the case of Jofane, Mabote, Jojo and Save. This multiplication of seed is done in the cooperative and state sectors; but we have also given the family sector an incentive to expand its areas more. We indicated five districts to ensure that work associated with corn, nhemba beans, mapira and cassava.

In these districts, we assigned some party and government cadres to work, in cooperation with the local structured agencies on mobilizing agricultural production and, particularly in these areas, to multiply the seed.

The family sector, which is the most predominant one in the province, is in fact the one on which we focused our attention. For example, brigades were created to prepare the draft plan for next year in all the districts, where they worked with the peasants in measuring the areas and indicating the land for this seed.

We also focused attention on the raising of small species of animals. We have already held seminars in which family producers participated; and the latter are being backed by the state sector with feed and the transmission of information on fattening hogs, in Maxixe and Inhambane. Therefore, we have those producers raising ducks, chickens and hogs; they are registered with the Executive Council, contributing part of the animals bred to the market.

In the fishing area, in addition to the survey that was taken, there was an assignment, in each district in which there was inland water, of a dealer who would be associated with the fishermen to supply material and products of prime necessity. To be sure, the fish that was caught is not sufficient, but it is our intention to increase these efforts that have been started for the organization and production per se, so as to contribute to the battle against hunger.

[Question] Inhambane is also one of the provinces struck by the activity of the armed bandits. Mr Governor, could you discuss the work being done to rebuild what has been destroyed and to reorganize the population in the recovered areas, and the role that the party is playing in this process?

[Answer] Starting in mid-1983, our Armed Forces, in close association with the populace, unleashed a heavy offensive, destroying camps of the armed bandits; and in that offensive we witnessed a new phenomenon, namely, that during the months or even years that they were under pressure from the armed bandits, the population was able to move to the district headquarters, where they showed up in large numbers before the party and government structured agencies and the ODM's, without anything to eat. Then, the rehabilitation centers for the population came into existence. The minimum had to be done to deal with this situation, which was abnormal.

In fact, populations from various sections moved to other safer regions, and the party's structured agencies undertook action to mobilize and sensitize, pooling efforts with the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique to destroy camps and liquidate armed bandits.

At present, we are faced with the situation of rebuilding the devastated areas, and once again we are combining two types of action. We can give some examples here: The case of Tome, in the district of Massinga, a locality with over 15,000 people, where six communal villages and as well as a communal district

have been built, and schools and health stations have been rebuilt, and, in connection with 25 September, a landing strip is under construction and life will become normal soon. We also have the example of Vavate, in Homoine, where the population built its communal village and health station. Mawaela is another locality, in the district of Panda, where the population is living in a communal village. The same thing has happened with regard to Mutamba, in the district of Kangamo.

These are some of the many examples that we could cite here. In those areas, the population has combined production and rebuilding of infrastructures with the fatherland's defense; because patriotic education, we could stress here, is the main feature in these reconstruction matters; because it is necessary not only to reconstruct, but also to prepare ourselves so that the enemy will never arrive again. And so, in the communal villages, local areas and towns, the population has combat readiness for creating hatred, determination and conviction to struggle and conquer.

Another point that we could mention here is that of the reorganization of the people's power structures in those areas, the People's Assemblies and also the party structures, the Local Committees and Mobilizing Groups. In the supplementary plan marking 25 September, we find localities with reformed assemblies and others in this process, and Mobilizing Groups already reorganized, so that with the structured agencies operating, the population may be better organized for this struggle against hunger and armed bandits.

We could mention here the efforts being made to minimize the water shortage in those areas on the part of the provincial government. Based on a plan devised by this organ, several wells are being recovered and others dug, particularly in Vilanculo. In those areas, we have formed brigades to recover damaged pumps, in coordination with the structured agencies of the Ministry of Construction and Water. But, because even if we recover all of them, they will not suffice, we have a plan to dig more wells, in the Vilanculo, Mapinhane and Pambarra areas now, and later in Mabote and on the Massinga side, in the Tome area, and in Panda, the locality of Mawaela as well as in certain localities of Zavala.

Another matter that we could mention here is the status of the sawmills. Inhambane Province has 12 sawmills. Nearly all of them have been destroyed by the armed bandits. A recovery plan has been made, using even parts of damaged machinery to recover other machinery. Fortunately, at present we feel that the plan is under way, despite many difficulties. The plan called for the recovery of 6 out those 12 sawmills, and we now have 4 in operation, as well as a "parquet" factory; but we think that by the year's end 2 more sawmills will be recovered, making a total of 6. Those currently operating are guaranteeing fulfillment of the lumber goals for this year, and in some instances they are exceeding them. As for the other sawmills, our plan does not call for recovering them, because the history of sawmills in this province is associated with colonization. They were privately owned; many of them were adjoining one another; and they were in competition in the lumber industry. There is no need for us to have them all, with difficulties in managing them.

Therefore, we selected the most important ones, and the others will be turned over to the sectors whose activity requires the direct use of lumber, as in the case of the furniture factory, Integral Constructor, etc.

Hence, we could say that in the areas devastated by the war, we have noted enthusiastic activity to recover and to renew the lives of the population, to rebuild schools and health stations, and to reopen collective farms and other infrastructures. Obviously, this effort is too slight, because we still have a great deal to do, because the enemy is causing heavy damage.

[Question] Could you comment on the backing that has been given to the population victimized by the drought and the armed bandits, especially to the orphaned children? What strategy is it intended to follow in the reorganization of the individuals in the rehabilitation centers, far from their places of origin, but who have now been regrouped?

[Answer] There are nearly 1,000 orphaned children throughout the entire province. We could point out here that, starting in mid-1983, when the population was flowing to the rehabilitation centers, we found three groups of children in different situations. There are children whose parents were victims of hunger or armed bandits; children who were considered to have been abandoned; and, finally, there were children who were with their parents in the rehabilitation centers.

The party and state structured agencies studied the situation, and those children are receiving the necessary support. The people organized to lend greater backing, and there are women organized by the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women] who are taking care of them and they are receiving the proper treatment.

At the present time, a study is being made of each child, to learn under what circumstances he lost his father or mother. Those who are located in Muele, whose ages range from zero to 6 years, when they reach school age and their relatives are located, will be sent to their own people, to experience the warmth of the family. Those found not to have parents will be given by the government all the support and education at the center in which they are being trained.

As for the population, for those coming from the different sections to centers such as Pambarra, Gamela, Maimelane and others, at present a plan has been devised to relocate them in the sections most favorable for agriculture and housing. A survey was made in coordination with the state secretariat of physical planning, to identify those sections and to demarcate the areas, and the number of people who could live in them. Because, at the present time, we have in certain parts of the province populations moving from one area to another; in other words, there are densely populated sections and others which are not. Now we are running the risk that, after a long time, the soil will be very readily depleted.

For this work, brigades were created which are operating; and for these aforementioned sections a study is being made to relocate the people in fertile

areas. We have a plan which has already started, to move this population, and it is being put into practice. Simultaneously, five communal villages will be started, in Macovane, in the district of Vilancula, and in Inhassoro, in the district of Govuro.

There are other populations which will return to their respective localities, because the situation is calm and the soil is favorable. Hence, this is the work that is being done to support the rehabilitated populations.

In connection with agriculture, we can cite the preparation of cattle to be sent to those areas as a means of support and distribution of plows.

At present, some yokes of animals are being trained, to be assigned, as a priority, to the sections of Vilanculo, Tome, Panda, Homoine and Govuro, which have been devastated by the war.

2909  
CSO: 3442/32

BACKGROUND OF MNR EXPLAINED

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 5 Oct 84 p 12

[Article by Joao Santa Rita]

[Text]

IF South African troops move into Mozambique to monitor the ceasefire agreement between Frelimo and the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, they will have to face more than 10 000 guerillas spread through Mozambique's 10 provinces.

From the Tanzanian border to KwaZulu, the whole of Mozambique is now guerilla or bandit country (depending which side you support).

It all started in early 1977, shortly after Mozambique closed its borders with the then Rhodesia and decided to give full support to black nationalist guerillas fighting to overthrow the government of Mr Ian Smith.

The Rhodesians responded by organising the Mozambique National Resistance which then was made

up essentially of black former members of elite Portuguese army units who had fled to Rhodesia following Mozambique's independence in 1975.

Before Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, the MNR's operations were restricted to the central Mozambique provinces of Manica and Sofala.

Ironically, it was after the Lancaster House agreement, which the Mozambicans hoped would finally bring peace to their country, that the activities of the rebels gained a momentum that has brought them to the doors of all major Mozambican cities.

A combination of natural disaster and disastrous economic policies soon left the rural areas of Mozambique poverty stricken, with thousands dying of hunger. Recruit-

ment for the guerilla cause could not have been easier.

As one top-level Portuguese diplomat cynically put it: "The money and arms might have been South African; the talent was local."

Last year the movement's secretary-general, Mr Orlando Cristina, was murdered in Pretoria. The circumstances are still shrouded in secrecy.

On March 15, the day before the Nkomati agreement was signed, the rebel radio station, "Voice of Free Africa" closed down without explanation.

Since the Nkomati Accord the rebels have managed to spread rapidly throughout the country and without any real opposition from the Mozambican army.

War fronts were opened in southern Maputo, encircling the

capital; the province of Nampula is virtually in rebel hands; more than 2 000 guerillas infiltrated the northern province of Cabo Delgado which borders Tanzania, after crossing from Malawi through Niassa province; Zimbabwe, which already had troops in the provinces of Manica and Sofala, was forced to send another contingent to Tete province to secure its vital transport route to Malawi.

The strategy was quite simple and ironically taken, it seems, from typical left-wing guerilla manuals: Control the countryside, encircle the towns and hold the economy to ransom.

Exactly where the MNR's support has come from since the signing of the Nkomati Accord remains a mystery that has baffled Western observers.

The Comoro Islands and Malawi have been mentioned as two of the countries through which supplies were being routed.

And although attacks in the northern provinces by MNR rebels have shown a degree of sophisticated co-ordination, there are fears that units in some areas of the country are no longer accountable to anybody; they could have become just what the

Mozambican Government always said they were — armed bandits. In that case Wednesday's agreement will be difficult to implement.

The last round of talks was on the verge of total collapse on Tuesday when Mozambique refused to recognise top rebel leaders as part of an agreement.

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, shuttled between Mozambique and rebel delegations to hammer out a peace agreement.

A ceasefire was to have been announced on Monday afternoon but last-minute hitches prevented the agreement's being signed for another two days.

Mozambique had submitted an amnesty proposal under which all guerillas and their commanders would be accepted and "re-integrated into the Mozambican society". The integration of the guerillas into a national army would be preceded by a ceasefire throughout the country, informed sources said.

However the talks bogged down when the Mozambicans refused to recognise some of the political leaders of the MNR.

The MNR, for its part, pressed for participation in a coalition government and for guarantees that, after a ceasefire, talks would be held to discuss the future of the rebels' political leaders.

It remains to be seen how the ceasefire and amnesty will be implemented. The rebels, estimated to be between 10 000 and 20 000, are operating in the whole of Mozambique.

About two months after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, 2 500 rebels infiltrated the northern province of Cabo Delgado, apparently from Malawi.

In the past few months Mr Pik Botha and top level Mozambican officials visited Malawi secretly several times to try to curb rebel activities from there.

Unlike Unita in Angola, the MNR could never claim a past of nationalist struggle and at first was regarded as nothing but an extension of the Rhodesian Army.

It was after Zimbabwe's independence that the movement grew to its present strength, allegedly with South African support. A combination of disastrous economic policies and natural disasters increased discontentment in many rural areas which became ripe for recruitment by rebel organisers.

EXPATRIATE EXODUS THREATENS RIMA RIVER BASIN AUTHORITY

Kaduna THE DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY in English 23 Sep 84 p 12

[Article by Gabriel Obi]

[Text] Sokoto--Expatriates working for the Sokoto Rima River Basin Development Authority (SRRDBA) have started going home in large numbers, leaving the message that they would never return to the country. Investigations show that their action is in protest against the reduction in their home remittances from 50% to 25% of their annual salaries which they say is not enough for them to meet their commitments at home.

Their exit from the Rima River Basin is causing the authorities some concern. The reason is that most of the specialised functions which are carried out by them at this time every year in preparation for the basin's irrigation services to farmers during the dry season, are now suffering. Some of those involved in the specialised duties are irrigation engineers, canal engineers and some specialist agricultural personnel who are not easy to get locally.

With their resignation, the SRRBDA, it is feared, will not be able to satisfy the irrigation and other agricultural service needs of farmers during the coming dry season. And this is Abdulkadir Tukur Rumah, a Nigerian executive staff of the authority said, is likely to cause low agricultural yield in this part of the country next year.

Commenting on the issue, Alhaji Muhammad Arzika, General Manager of the River Basin Development Authority said 25 of his expatriate staff have resigned their appointments since the Federal Government slashed their home remittances. This leaves the SRRBDA with just 25 expatriate employees who the general manager was not sure would remain on their jobs. Alhaji Muhammad lamented the situation saying, "it is a pity that our expatriate colleagues are leaving at the time we need their services most."

He said action would be taken to recruit Nigerians to replace the expatriates. But because of the financial squeeze in the country, he could not say how soon this would be done. However, even if the Rima River Basin Development Authority was buoyant, he admitted, it would not be easy to replace some of the expatriates with qualified and suitably experienced Nigerians.

An example of such areas in which it might not be easy to find qualified and experienced Nigerian workers is irrigation engineering. This, according to him, is because the course is so recent in Nigerian institutions of higher learning that experienced personnel in the field can hardly be found locally.

At the Goronyo Dam site of the authority, a few of the remaining expatriate staff were seen carrying out their normal duties reluctantly.

Asked to comment on the recent cuts in their home remittances, many of them demurred, saying they preferred not to be reminded of the difficulties into which the FMG directive has plunged them. But Mr Sosa, a Phillipino irrigation engineer attached to the Bakolori Irrigation Project of the SRRBDA hinted that many of the remaining expatriates working for the authority are planning to resign in the next one month. The reason for this, he said, was that in addition to the drastic cut in their home remittances, many of them have found it very difficult to take out even a kobo from the country. For instance, he disclosed, none of the remittances he made since last November has been received by his bankers in the Philipines.

Alhaji Muhammad Arzika said the exodus of expatriate staff was not peculiar to his establishment.

CSO: 3400/103

NATIONWIDE MEAT SHORTAGE EXPECTED

Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English 16 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Nuhu Sani]

[Text] Kaduna--Veterinary and agricultural experts anticipate a severe meat crisis soon in the country. The meat scarcity, expected in the next three months, is described as "a potentially serious disaster."

The shortage, which is being felt in some parts of the country already, will spread nationwide and grow worse in the next two to three years.

According to Dr O. Akerejola, the Acting dean of Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, recent research has shown that more than half of the country's population have either curtailed or abandoned meat which means that they have been living largely on carbohydrates without protein.

He said that lack of animal protein causes a serious disease known as Kwa-shiokor, therefore people should not regard eating meat as a luxury. It should be considered as a necessity for a balanced diet. He suggested that livestock be imported for a short period.

He explained that because of the latest wave of rinderpest which a conservative estimate shows claimed 400,000 heads of cattle between January 1983 and April 1984, most nomadic Fulani did not want to sell their remaining stock. If they did, most Nigerians could not afford the price. The virtual cutting off of the Mambila Plateau in Gongola State, a major cattle producing area, from the rest of the country due to damage to a major connecting road, has compounded the situation.

Dr Akerejola commended some state governments for importing 50,000 rams during the just concluded Eid-el-Kabir festival but added that this measure alone could not solve the problem of meat scarcity.

The University don said that Nigeria could be self-sufficient in meat production and even export livestock to other countries if the following suggestions are adopted:

--Liberalisation of credit condition to poultry farmers and feed producers.

--Massive loans by banks, governments and other financial institutions to any interested poultry farmer.

--Government subsidy by way of drugs, equipment and other facilities.

--Encouragement of livestock feed production, and

--Educating cattle rearers on the importance of cattle vaccination from time to time to protect them against various diseases.

He said rinderpest is very difficult to combat because of the infiltration of cattle from neighbouring countries. He suggested that all the West African countries should come together and fight the disease for its complete eradication.

Supporting the danger alarm, another expert, Dr Lamido Tanko, of the University of Maiduguri, suggested that government should encourage local breeding instead of mass importation of livestock into the country.

CSO: 3400/103

BRIEFS

ONITSHA RIVER PORT, DREDGING--The Federal Military Government will intensify its activities towards the completion of the Onitsha river port and the dredging of the River Niger. Announcing this in Onitsha during his visit yesterday, the Head of State, Major General Muhammadu Buhari explained that the intensification of such activities would however depend on available resources. He pointed out that a considerable sum of money had been spent on the river port and hoped that at its completion the busy and buzzing commercial connections of Onitsha would rise to their height. The Head of State said the Central Water Transportation Company would be brought into the exercise for effective co-ordination and full utilization of the river port. [By Chris Nwokedi, John Nwosu and Ment Nomeh] [Excerpt] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 27 Sep 84 p 1]

STUDENTS STRANDED IN ROMANIA--Some qualified Nigerian Government scholars are now stranded in Rumania. The affected students, 50 of them--were awarded Federal Government scholarships in 1978 to study various subjects. Reports reaching Lagos at the weekend said the students finished their courses between May and June this year. But they are finding it impossible to return home for the National Youth Service Corps Scheme. Faced with growing hardship, some of the students have sold their belongings to meet feeding and personal expenses, the report said. During the week some parents besieged the scholarship division of the Federal Ministry of Education to report the plight of their children. One of the parents, Mr S. Ade Ogunaike, said that he was worried about the plight of his son. He said he had met officials of both the Finance and Education ministries on the matter but there was no way out. Mr Ogunaike who said he telephoned his son at Bucharest through NET during the week, said he was prepared to send a flight ticket to his son but was prevented on the ground that the ministry was already pursuing the matter. Both the Minister for Finance and Education were not available for comments yesterday. [By Odafe Othihiwa] [Text] [Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Sep 84 p 32]

UK MAY BUY SEAFOOD--Lagos--As the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry's trade mission leaves Nigeria today for Ghana, word has come from their manager, Mr John Dorrel that the British market is clamouring for Nigerian seafood and canned fruits. Mr Dorrel, speaking at a reception for his mission last week, said the goods are expected in Britain as soon as the required trade protocol is finalised. While agreeing that there has been

a decline in trade between Britain and Nigeria, Mr Dorrel disagreed that Nigeria had ever been regarded as "a dumping ground by British industrialists." Said he: "British goods sent to Nigeria are manufactured by reputable companies. Since Britain does not produce inferior goods, there can be no case of Britain dumping goods into this country." Another member of the mission, Mr Graham Roberts, representing automobile spare parts manufacturers and exporters, said the high cost of cars in Nigeria had no relationship with the prices of imported spare parts. He said spare parts come into Nigeria at "a much cheaper price," but explained that the high cost of cars is caused by the expensive prices of locally manufactured spare parts.

[By Kingsley Eyita] [Text] [Kaduna THE DEMOCRAT WEEKLY in English  
23 Sep 84 p 12]

CSO: 3400/103

ANTICOMMUNIST MANEUVERING ALLEGED

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 22-23 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Just as the law provides, the economic and social committee was installed yesterday in the Palais de la Source, where it proceeded to elect its executive board. Mr Pignolet of the CFTC [expansion unknown] was elected president at the end of balloting marked by unbridled anticommunism.

During this election, we witnessed a distressing spectacle because the voting was completely dominated by the desire to exclude anyone who in any way resembled a communist. The second characteristic of the voting was the defeatist and resigned attitude of the CFDT [French Democratic Labor Confederation] and of the FEN [National Education Federation]. Here are two unions which, as it came time to vote, were in total disagreement and had a defeatist strategy. Of the 45 members making up the economic and social committee, 39 were present. Before the first ballot they could not agree on naming a desirable candidate who would accept a slate for the executive committee based on consensus. As a result, the Left, which was ready to compromise in order to make up such a board, nominated Mr Thazard of the PS [Socialist Party]. On the first ballot, Thazard received 13 votes, Pignolet 14, and Tony Manglou 9, with 3 abstentions, which makes a total of 36 members voting, with 18 votes constituting a majority. One thing was immediately apparent. Certain members of the FEN had now decided to vote either for Tony Manglou or for Pignolet. Then a recess was asked for and discussions began on having a board based on consensus, formed around Tony Manglou. But the response from Tony Manglou was clear: "I have promised. I keep my word. Vote for me or else you will have radicalization with Pignolet."

On the second ballot, to the surprise of the members of the CGTR [General Confederation of Labor of Reunion], as the list of candidates was being read, Mr Thazard decided to withdraw. The CGTR then nominated Francis Sautron. As a result, Sautron received 7 votes, Manglou 13 and Pignolet 15. The results of the second ballot showed most clearly that the CFDT had chosen to rally unconditionally around the candidacy of Tony Manglou.

"I am Supported by Anticommunists."

Another recess. Strengthened by the increase in the number of votes, Tony Manglou displayed a suicidal intransigence, stating: "In my executive committee, I can accept no one from the CFDT, from the CGTR or from the CGPER [expansion unknown]. That is completely impossible because I am supported by people who are anticommunist. I keep my word. I have already told you."

Then, addressing Jean-Jacques Payet of the CFDT, he continued: "This morning we met before coming here; we agreed on a plan. From the first ballot, you are the one who has gone against this plan. I keep my word and if you want to have a radical like Pignolet elected, go ahead, but I won't change my mind." And, leaving the group of union representatives, he called out: "either you vote for me unconditionally or you will have Pignolet." The most astonishing thing then was to see the pressure that the CFDT and the FEN put on their colleagues and on the CGTR.

Under these conditions, no agreement was possible. The CGTR decided to back the candidacy of Francis Sautron. And the results of the third ballot saw Sautron with 8 votes, Manglou with 13, and Pignolet with 18.

#### Exclusion

That was the way Pignolet became the chairman of the economic and social committee of Reunion.

That is what happens when someone is fanatically anticommunist and when, as was the case of the representatives of the FEN and the CFDT, you are beaten in advance and ready to give in to the intransigence of Tony Manglou who was presented verbally as a representative of the liberals against the ultra Pignolet.

The composition of the executive board of the economic and social committee and the events which led to its election, augurs badly for the role of this strictly consultative committee, even though this committee could serve as a laboratory for ideas. How could it play its advisory role when from the beginning they have begun to exclude the principal workers' groups.

#### Composition of the Board:

President: Mr Pignolet, Alain

Vice-presidents: Mrs Bumesgnil, Louise; Mr Paul Ferrand, Mr Won Fan Hin

Secretaries: Mr Tony Manglou, Mr Micaud Rene

Members: Mr Pierre Hurcy, Mr Amode Houssen.

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CSO: 3419/62

**CUBA, DPRK TRAIN SPECIAL FORCES BATTALION**

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 25 No 19, 19 Sep 84 pp 6-7

[Text] Cuban and North Korean military advisers have begun training a special forces battalion at Samu, Kambia district. We understand that the army commander, Maj Gen Joe Saidu Momoh, was not consulted prior to the decision which appears to have been made by President Siaka Stevens and one or two close associates. Other senior Sierra Leonean army officers, including Brig Tarawalie, Brig Sam King and Col Gortor are reportedly extremely displeased by events.

It appears that most of the recruits for the special force came from the State Security Division (SSD) - AC Vol 24 No 3. With the social and economic conditions of Sierra Leone deteriorating progressively, the ingredients for a military coup are becoming commensurately more potent. The special force can be regarded as the elite's praetorian guard. Jamil Said Mohammed, the powerful businessman, already has a 150-200-strong Palestinian guard which appears to have a training camp at Jui, near Freetown.

Since the mass promotion of senior army officers a year ago, rumours have been rife about dissatisfaction within the army, especially among junior and non-commissioned officers. To assuage the army, various projects have been undertaken, including the construction of new barracks at Wilberforce (built by the Lebanese businessman Tony Yazbeck at the astronomical cost of Le2.5m). Army personnel were also granted staple foods at concessionary prices. (A 100 kilo bag of rice, for example, costing up to Le120 in the street, is sold to the army at about half the price). Soldiers, unlike many other state employees, are paid regularly at the end of the month.

Corruption among some senior officers also clearly annoys junior ranks and the police, who are not privy to the same benefits. In a number of cases loans have been made by the government to senior officers on the apparent understanding that they will not be repaid. As long ago as 1981-82 the auditor-general's report dealt at length on the matter.

It will be recalled that on 19 June Stevens announced in a broadcast to the nation that a large cache of arms--enough "for three coups"--had been discovered in Freetown. Those allegedly involved in bringing in the arms were asked to leave the country. There was no police investigation, nor

were any statements taken by the police. The photographs of arms produced at the 19 June press conference and the still photographs shown on television were taken at the military ordnance depot on Wilkinson road, not at the OAU village where the arms were said to have been discovered.

Those asked to leave the country were employees, mostly West German and American, of the Saudi Arabia-based Bin Rafer mining company, which is extracting gold from the Pampana river in Tonkolili district. When the company was negotiating the contract it had been thought by some businessmen in the gold trade that the Pampana concession was of little consequence. Within six months of signing the agreement, Bin Rafer had invested about \$30m. Gold extraction was proving extremely successful.

It was therefore a happy commercial coincidence for local businessmen that employees of Bin Rafer were accused of involvement with the arms. However, the company has not been expelled from Sierra Leone. Its operations have merely been somewhat reduced. It has been made clear that Bin Rafer will have to be extremely careful in the future.

CSO: 3400/140

GOVERNMENT FINDS ITSELF CAUGHT BETWEEN REFORM, REPRESSIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Oct 84 p 12

[Article by Andre Du Toit]

[Text]

**IN THEORY**, reform and repression are polar opposites. In practice they are often linked much too close for liberal comfort.

The confusing picture of South African politics in recent weeks suggests that once again we are poised ambiguously somewhere between reform and repression.

On the one hand, we have the official celebrations of the inauguration of the new constitutional dispensation promising an end to exclusive white rule.

On the other there is the renewed spiral of protest and violence in the black townships with the Minister of Law and Order talking of a "revolutionary climate" and bringing in the army to back up the security forces.

At the same historic moment that coloured and Indian politicians were taking their places in Parliament for the first time there were ominous signs that the Government may be preparing to ban the United Democratic Front.

It is this latter threat of repression which could spell disaster for the possibility of reform.

There are those who sincerely believe that UDF agitators are at the bottom of the current black political unrest and that our con-

stitutional processes must be secured against the dangers of such extra-parliamentary forces.

There are also cynics only too ready to say that a security clampdown on the UDF proves that the new constitution is a farce.

In fact, what reformist potential the new parliamentary system has may well depend on whether our political processes can accommodate extra-parliamentary movements such as the UDF.

The politics of reform is easily misunderstood, especially by those in power. The Government may be quite sincere in its wish to bring about necessary reforms.

A determined verligte leadership may be prepared to face up to the political costs of conservative reaction among the National Party's own traditional constituency but, politically, reform is no longer merely a policy debate *within* white politics and *about* blacks.

Reformists are mistaken in assuming that because even limited concessions have real costs in losing white support, such reforms will therefore be able to transform black resistance into compliance and co-operation.

The black response is not a function of white political intentions and has its own dynamic.

The unspoken assumption of reformists remains that the new, liberalised policy will be directed and imposed from above — and they cannot understand that for just this reason it will continue to be rejected and resisted despite its merits and good intentions.

For a telling illustration of this counter-productive reformist dynamic we need only look to the most recent developments in official policy towards blacks in the Western Cape on the critical issues of squatter settlements and influx control.

Traditionally, official policy has been to prevent a black influx in this part of the country by all means possible.

The region was declared a Coloured Labour Preference Area, blacks were supposed to work there strictly as temporary migrants, black housing was frozen for many years, the 99-year leasehold system was not extended to the Western Cape, illegal squatter settlements were regularly demolished. All to little avail.

At the beginning of 1983 the Government embarked

on a bold reformist move. All blacks in the Western Cape would be accommodated and resettled in the vast new black townships of Khayelitsha on the False Bay coast.

However, as far as the black communities were concerned, whatever positive aspects the new scheme held were undone by the threat of resettlement.

By June, 1984 it seemed the Government's determination to clear up the squatter settlement of Crossroads as a first step in this ambitious plan would result in a major confrontation. Urgent action was needed to defuse the situation.

Since then the Government has indeed taken a number of major steps towards this. The administration board has called a moratorium on further raids and demolitions in Crossroads itself (though not in other areas such as KTC).

At the Cape congress of the National Party, President Botha announced that the controversial Coloured Labour Preference Policy for the Western Cape would be scrapped as well.

Earlier, following his European tour, Mr Botha had acknowledged that the involuntary resettlement of communities was a practice morally and politically unacceptable to our major Western allies and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the new Minister of Co-operation and Development, has indicated that it may be time to substitute a policy of orderly urbanisation for the rigidities of influx control.

Taken together, one might well feel that the Government had done more

than enough to make its reformist intentions clear.

Surely in this context the looming confrontation over Crossroads might be avoided and the orderly progress of the Khayelitsha scheme ensured?

Yet this is by no means the case. Despite all these concessions the Government's plans have been met with outright rejection by the leaders of the black communities concerned for an essential part of the plan remains the threat of involuntary resettlement.

The Government is as determined as ever that Crossroads will be cleared in short order.

Dr Viljoen is reported not to see any particular difficulty in removing the now well over 50 000 "legal" and "illegal" inhabitants of Crossroads to Khayelitsha by next March but to seasoned observers of the Crossroads' struggle for survival it is not clear how this can happen without bringing in the full force of the security forces and the army.

Reform could end in a repressive confrontation.

The point is not that the Crossroads situation is insoluble or that the squatter community is wholly unreasonable.

From their own point of view they are responding quite rationally to the evident threats to the political survival of the community. And there are obvious ways in which the Government could accommodate them, if it chose to do so.

First, the Government should desist from its attempts to divide the "illegals" from the "legals" and so split the community.

Second, the Government should couple the Khayelitsha project to a scheme allowing Crossroads to be upgraded for those determined to remain.

Essentially, this boils down to allowing the community itself some say in its fate.

On this basis it is possible to see how blacks will be able to appreciate the benefits and merits of the Khayelitsha scheme but without such measure it must be only too clear to them that the move to Khayelitsha is above all aimed at the removal of Crossroads.

All the undoubtedly reforms and concessions do not detract from the basic political struggle in which the inexorable might of state power and the Government's ideological will confronts the indomitable resistance of a community forged in a battle for basic survival.

The Government may be aiming at reform, but this community cannot accept being merely an object of policy. The result is confrontation.

On the national level much the same principle holds.

In a sense it is not just symbolic but real political reform for the Government to co-opt coloured and Indian or even black leaders into Government structures but the critical question is whether there is also room for communities to produce their own leaderships and to define and pursue their own priorities on their own terms.

From the Government's point of view such "extra-parliamentary" leaderships and organisations may be

intransigent, obstructive and militant.

They may even have considerable success in mobilising (or "intimidating") people to boycott Government structures and to oppose official policies.

That is the price of any democratisation of the political system. The gain is that the struggle can take a political form, not that of coercive confrontation.

In the short run it may be a relatively easy option for the Government to ban the UDF but what will the long term consequences and significance be?

In retrospect it is clear that the major clampdown on black consciousness organisations in similar circumstances in October, 1977 indeed dealt a severe blow to that militant ideology in black politics but it also played a major role in the resurgence of internal support for the ANC in the following years — while the harsh security actions in Soweto and elsewhere resulted in a wave of recruits for the external ANC.

The prospects for constitutional and evolutionary reform will be much more viable if there is a place for extra-parliamentary forces as well, as long as they are committed to non-violence.

If they should develop into a kind of internal and legitimate wing of the ANC, this should be welcomed by all who believe in political negotiation rather than military confrontation.

The real danger of repression and bannings is that they can be only too successful in stifling genuine political processes until only the soldier and the terrorist are left in the arena.

GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC REALISM FOSTERS OPTIMISM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Oct 84 p 15

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text]

There is a great deal of optimism on the future of Southern Africa because of the South African Government's replacement of ideological idealism with economic realism, said Mr John Burns, executive director of the Manpower and Management Foundation, at the Federated Chamber of Industries' executive council meeting in Sandton yesterday.

He was delivering a speech due to be given by Mr Dennis Etheredge, a member of the MMF executive committee, who was indisposed.

Speaking on the role of South African business in the development of Southern Africa, he said that 1984 may not be the best of times, but in many respects conditions were better than they were five to 10 years ago.

"Except for the extremists at either end of the socio/political spectrum, most agree that President Botha has been good for the sub-continent.

"He can be proud of his hard-won achievements and positive developments

in labour legislation, black housing, constitutional development and the Nkoma-ti Accord."

Economic realities were beginning to replace ideological cant. However, the euphoria evoked by these developments had been shattered by the "belated realisation" that South Africa was running out of money and credit.

"The degree of understanding among most business leaders of the Southern African situation is impressive. These people are doing a commendable job of assuring European and US principals that, while maintaining profits, social and political considerations are imperative.

"I am optimistic because so many private sector leaders recognise the seriousness of the survival stakes.

"We have never faced such a critical crossroad in our history but we have never had such a cadre of men and women who recognise the challenges and are dedicated to using these to build a just, stable and economically viable society."

CSO: 3400/135

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES 'THREAT DOCUMENT' REPORTED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 12 Oct 84 p 11

[Text]

SOUTH African intelligence services draw up an annual "threat document" which influenced the way state funds were distributed, according to Dr Annette Seegers, a University of South Africa political scientist.

She said this "bedreigingsdokument" (threat document) was produced by the various intelligence services to outline the "state of the threat" against South Africa.

Speaking at the Conference on Economic Development and Racial Domination at the University of the Western Cape this week, Dr Seegers said this document described or listed "the likely targets and regions of enemy attack".

Likely targets were covered by the National Key Points Act, which empowered the Minister of Defence to order necessary security precautions for owners, while the concept of area defence covered regions most likely to witness enemy attacks.

"The construction and location of military

bases and other facilities has long been pivotal to the economic rejuvenation of towns and surrounding areas, prominent examples of which are the effects of national servicemen camps near Bethlehem, Phalaborwa, Pietersburg and Oudtshoorn.

"Area defence now influences not only towns and their immediate vicinities, but the distribution of state funds to entire regions, such as Northern Natal and Northern and Eastern Transvaal, where it is thought that ANC guerillas will most become active and hence where various forms of non-military readiness is required.

"Thus the defence establishment influences the distribution of state funds to the various bureaucratic departments and to different regions in the country," she said.

Dr Seegers also said that since its creation Armscor had become one of the largest financial or

industrial undertakings in South Africa.

At present Armscor employed between 23 000 and 29 000 people, and had nine affiliated industries or subsidiaries.

Its assets exceeded R1 500-million, against R200-million in 1974, and its annual cash flow was R1 800-million.

Besides creating at least 132 000 job opportunities in the private sector, Armscor's subcontracts to the private sector amounted to between 1 200 and 1 900, and at least 400 of these subcontracting companies were unable to exist without defence contracts.

The full extent of the co-operation "between the military and the private sector undoubtedly remains hidden", but it "will not be allowed to be diluted as domestic military demands decrease".

The role of the military in economic development was therefore "highly significant".

CSO: 3400/135

GOVERNMENT SPENDING STILL OVER BUDGET

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Harold Fridjhon]

[Text] Government spending is running at 3,9% above the revised Budget target at the halfway mark of the fiscal year.

At September 30, the Treasury had spent R13,183bn out of a total Budget of R25,357bn. During the comparable period of last year the six-months expenditure was R11bn from a budgeted R21,175bn.

On these figures current expenditure is running at a rate of 19,7% above last year's. The average inflation rate for the eight months, as measured by the consumer price index, is about 11,05%.

With expenditure at R13,183bn and revenue at R10,891bn the deficit before borrowing amounted to R2,292bn. This was financed largely by raising R1,856bn in local issues of Government bonds and R566m in Treasury bills.

In September, RSA stock to the value of R360m was issued. Of this amount, R131m is said to have been taken up by the Public Investment Commissioners in the new bond 14,5% 2006, R200m in the 15% 1988 which market sources said was bought largely by overseas investors, and R29m in the 13% 2005.

Unless there are sharp curtailments of expenditure in the second half a number of departments appear to be overrunning their votes.

Transport is R50m ahead of budget. National Education has spent R552m-- R120m ahead of budget. Defence, at R1,986bn, is more than R100m over-spent. So is Agriculture, with spending at R446m. Industries & Commerce is R50m over budget while other overspenders are the Commission for Administration and the Police.

Finance has already spent R2,115bn, whereas the halfway spending should have amounted to R1,745bn. Much of this overspending is a bookkeeping anomaly created by the issuing of Government bonds at a discount.

Well under budget are Co-operation & Development, Foreign Affairs and Community Development.

Looking at the departmental figures, it is difficult to see where the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, can introduce cuts to bring total Government expenditure into line with Budget estimates, let alone reduce the total burden of State spending.

CSO: 3500/135

POSSIBLE SALE OF ISCOR REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Oct 84 p 15

[Article by Professor Roger Gidlow]

[Text] Press reports that the Iron and Steel Corporation (Isco) is to be privatised in the not too distant future could prove to be just the first of a series of sell-offs planned by the government in coming years.

Numerous arguments can be presented in favour of denationalisation of parastatal enterprises in South Africa. The current fiscal problems of the Treasury, however, would appear to largely explain the sudden interest in privatisation on the part of the authorities.

An ongoing programme of sales of state assets to the private sector could furnish revenues which would render it possible to reform the tax system and reduce the burden of income tax imposed on individuals.

The fiscal benefits which would accrue from privatisation schemes, however, can obscure other important benefits which could be realised. In this respect denationalisation creates opportunities to spread share ownership more widely among the general public.

Broader share ownership enables the entrepreneurship qualities to be promoted and fosters a greater understanding of the working and virtues of a private enterprise economy.

In addition, the more widely dispersed is the ownership of ordinary shares the more difficult it becomes for any future government to renationalise those enterprises.

This consideration suggests that the authorities should seek foreign as well as local investor participation in any share flotations which are arranged.

The diffusion of share ownership

through privatisation schemes, however, is fraught with difficulties. This has been illustrated by the limited success of the Thatcher government in Britain.

Even offers of shares to employees on preferential terms, as was the case with the sale of Jaguar Cars to the private sector, have not been very popular. Many employees of Jaguar simply sold their shares the day they got them, clearing an immediate profit.

In South Africa numerous impediments can be identified which will inhibit any attempts to spread share ownership through the privatisation of state enterprises.

The bulk of the population does not possess the financial resources to buy shares, nor do they have the requisite knowledge to undertake such investments. Among the white population a decade of high inflation has convinced some that the only worthwhile long-term investment is property.

At the same time, financial institutions in South Africa, such as banks, are not geared to promoting the sale of shares to their clients. Even some stockbroking firms appear to have little or no interest in running accounts for individuals.

In addition, the share market is dominated by institutional investors. Income tax provisions have provided strong incentives for individuals to undertake contractual savings through insurance premiums and pension fund contributions.

The habit of investing directly in ordinary shares could remain very restricted as long as this preferential treatment is accorded to savings made via such institutional channels.

SOUTH AFRICA

**EXERCISE 'THUNDER CHARIOT' PRAISED**

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Oct 84 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

Exercise Thunder Chariot has run its course and the Division has been run down and the men have returned home to take up their multitude of civilian occupations that keep the Republic's economy running. Thunder Chariot was what is generally referred to as a 'Camp' but one with a difference.

Two Brigades a Divisional Headquarters with supporting elements were activated to bring a large section of the South African Defence Force into being. They drew equipment and were thrown into simulated battle conditions (according to gossip, some even went hungry, whether this was organised or not is a matter for conjecture) but according to all reports, Thunder Chariot did what it was designed to do. The Battalions, Regiments and supporting elements slotted together to become a two brigade division that was able to operate under simulated war conditions. No doubt there were "screw-ups", these were to be expected. Under certain conditions they should even be welcome if they showed shortcomings that when corrected will improve overall efficiency.

According to reports Thunder Chariot was designed to run lean, with the minimum amount of fat. Something which seems to be internationally endemic to military organisation. This cutting off the Divisions fat tail will have to be an ongoing process for another common denominator in all army's is their similarity with a lizard. The ability to replace the lost tail, with a minimum amount of effort.

If reality is to be accepted Thunder Chariot is unlikely to be a 'one off' exercise. The main military threat facing South Africa is hosted by Angola. From the South African point of view this pot of trouble that has been kept on the simmer for a number of years could be brought to the boil at any moment. At present this is a very delicately balanced operation with Moscow apparently satisfied with the status quo. But there are many factors which could bring about a change in the existing situation. If the forces of Savimbi or other forces make sufficient progress to threaten the existence of what is a Soviet satellite, it is hardly likely to expect that the Soviets will be prepared to sail away into the night, as the West so often does, and lose a battle.

The existing delicately balanced situation, which is virtually an undeclared state of war, is an example of the classic Soviet strategical approach. With very little cost to themselves they have been able to engineer a situation that costs the Republic thousands of millions of rand and whatever counter action they can provoke is immediately turned to their benefit by their propaganda machines.

Thunder Chariot showed that the South African Defence Force is a Citizen Army, the small Permanent Force is tasked with training, administration and support of the Citizen/Commando Force. In this issue we carry a report that shows how a pension scheme would benefit CF/Commando members and the system. It would be small return for the thousands of hours devoted by members of these formations to the defence of the country.

**This is the background against which Thunder Chariot should be seen.**

CSO: 3400/135

## HEUNIS TIGHTENS CONTROL OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 14 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Jean Le May and Winnie Graham]

**[Text]** PROVINCIAL councils will be scrapped at the end of their present term and replaced by government-appointed executive councils under the chairmanship of the provincial Administrators.

This is part of a new structure of tight centralised control over local government — which will include multi-racial regional services councils (RSCs) — and is intended to prevent local authorities from deviating from the government's policies.

'Own affairs' will be supervised by the Minister of 'own affairs' in the ethnic Ministers' Council, while 'general affairs' will be controlled by the Administrators. Both will be under Cabinet control.

The system precludes the possibility that a province such as Natal, now controlled by the New Republic Party, might deviate from the central government's policies.

Details emerged from six reports of the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government released this week by the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis.

Confirmation of the plans came from Mr Louis Botha, Administrator of the Free State and chairman of the committee that drew up one of the six reports. Further details were added by top Nationalists at the annual congress of the Transvaal Municipal Association in Randburg.

**System**

Mr Botha's committee spelt out the thinking which underlies the new system: "Local government is an integral part of the government system. The central government, as highest authority, is democratically elected to implement certain policies.

"No government, whatever its convictions, can allow local authorities to undermine its policy.

"It is accepted by the committee that control measures are necessary to ensure that local authorities' functions will be within the framework of government policy and legislation."

For this reason, the report said, voters' control over own and general aspects of local government would have to be exercised through "political office bearers in higher institutions" such as Cabinet Ministers and members of the Ministers' Councils.

Nationalist sources in Randburg quoted Mr Heunis as saying "provincial councillors will serve out their present term". He was also quoted as telling a questioner the new executive councils would be appointed.

The news surprised opposition provincial councillors. Mr Douglas Gibson, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the Transvaal Provincial Council, said: "We have heard rumours, but if there has been any consultation with Nationalist councillors it has been in secret.

"This is contrary to the promise Mr Heunis made to consult us."

The planned emasculation of provincial government is part of a far-reaching re-organisation of local government which will create regional service councils to take over many of the 'hard' functions of local authorities

— water supply, sewerage, electricity, roads and storm-water drainage, abattoirs, cemeteries, ambulances and fire services, and refuse dumps and health services.

Existing regional services such as Escom and the Rand Water Board, which provide the pattern for the system, will continue as before. The trimmed local authorities hope, however, to take over a number of functions now performed by the provincial authorities, including the development of townships.

When a regional services committee is established in the Johannesburg area it is estimated the city will forego between 25% and 30% of its functions while a town the size of Randburg will give up between 12% and 15%.

The establishment of the multi-racial councils was expected to cause considerable controversy at the TMA congress, but the row did not materialise. A suggestion by Mr Olaus van Zyl, outgoing president, that autonomous black local authorities be represented on RSCs, was accepted without much ado.

The chairman of the Johannesburg management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, questioned black representation on the RSCs as this "implied full voting rights and not just a form of liaison".

CITIZEN FORCE, COMMANDOS' BENEFITS EXAMINED

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Oct 84 pp 7-8

[Text]

A Survey conducted in the United States by the Rand Corporation concerning their part-time soldiers showed that they faced two major problems that restrict their willingness to serve. The survey showed that 'spousal' problems rated higher than those from their employers. This suggestion of suitable compensation for services rendered could do much to reduce this area of objection in South Africa.

A stage is being reached when consideration should be given to providing inducements and benefits to the men who make-up the South African Defence Force Citizen Force and Commando elements which together account for over 90% of our defence manpower structure. To attract and retain the best possible material for the country's Defence.

In the past, in days gone by, it was generally accepted that our CF units would just jog along. In fact in many instances these units could be best aligned to a type of club. Regimental commitments were of a vague nature and all that was considered necessary in those days to prepare to meet a threat that would be coupled to the unlikelyhood of a formal declaration of war. Routine administration, was at the best described as routine, with personal progress being controlled by the club atmosphere coupled to the completion of courses that had an almost non-existent failure rate. General assumption was that it was the permanent Force's responsibility to provide all and everything in the event of any form of shortage of shortcomings.

As all active Commando and Citizen Force members know the situation has now drastically changed. The South African Defence Force now has only room for two types, the full-time Professional and the part-time Professional. Recent long over due pay and service conditions and improvements have projected the Permanent Force into the area of the "Professional qualified" giving the needed extra inducements and will also have the effect of encouraging a high retention rate of personnel for a highly trained force. The same unfortunately does not apply to the vast majority of our forces, the Citizen Force and Commando members.

The two brigaded Division and the massive support elements that formed Operation Thunder Chariot were, apart from a minus 1% figure, all part-timers. The Colonels and their Staff sections who planned for, and took over 16,000 troops to war; The Regiments, Battalions and Squadrons were 100% Citizen Force. These command elements that would have to run the army in an operational situation should have the same capability as their full-time comrades. But in reality they are offered little in way of inducements to achieve the professional stature that is needed in time of war. Many of them are tasked with an additional work load, that often is not far behind their breadwinning civilian occupation, that often requires up to 30 hours extra per week. This military commitment of theirs is no short-time project but it can, and does, go on year after year.

Working on the assumption of the importance of professional part-time command elements in both the Citizen Force and Commandos, it would be only fair that some worthwhile provisions be made that would encourage them to continue to serve with their units and the SADF.

These members of the vital command elements do receive payment from the SADF for their labours and the renumeration can be considered to be realistic, since the introduction of the new SADF pay scales. A slight adjustment, and possible addition, to this aspect of SADF funding could result in these members being eligible for a realistic pension provided for by the introduction of a contributory pension scheme.

With this in mind Anglo American Life were approached to provide an estimation of what benefits could be expected if a pension scheme was introduced for the Command Elements of the Citizen Force and the Commandos. To enable Anglo American Life to supply a rough estimate the following details were used as a pro-forma.

*"A total contribution of R20 per month with the scheme being based on a period of 20 years continuous satisfactory service. In their reply which is based on a conservative estimate of benefits to the assured they have submitted the following.*

*Considering the example you suggested, a man aged 23 years next birthday, the contribution being R20 per month for 20 years to age 43 and the money is left with the fund to grow until age 60. On the basis that the fund earns interest and growth at the rate of 8% annum, net of management fees, the total amount available to purchase a pension would amount to R37 780. Alternatively, if the growth was 12% net of management fees, the total amount available to purchase a pension would be R112 271. Using current immediate annuity rates, this will provide a pension of R6 081 and R18 103 per year respectively."*

*"The death benefits prior to the pension age would be paid in the form of a pension to the member's beneficiary. The amount available to purchase a pension would be the total of the member's share, i.e. total contributions together with growth and interest. If he were to die after the retirement date, the pension would continue to be payable to the beneficiaries until the expiration of five years since the retirement date at which stage it would then cease."*

As in the case in most pension funds the payment of benefits will be coupled to the completion of a period of service which in this instance has been calculated at 20 years. The implementation of a scheme of this nature should not present difficulties if a simple formula is designed and it is correctly applied by all formations using the existing computer systems.

**A scheme of this nature would do much to retain and attract the best as part-time professional soldiers.**

**"What we can do, and ought to do, is to devote less effort to composing and enforcing shotgun procedures and prohibitions, and commensurately more effort to obtain, train, and retain a corps of officers blessed with the qualities which would obviate such regulatory harassment".**

**Col Robert D. Heinl, Jr.**

CSO: 3400/135

INITIAL DIFFICULTIES SEEN IN NEW CONSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 26 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Right from the start the government's new constitution is already showing clear signs of instability.

The constitution was enacted in the midst of uncertainty as to which party has the majority in the Indian Chamber, also persistent rumors about a threatened split in the Labor Party and confusion about the collective responsibility of members of the Cabinet.

Meanwhile it is expected that the two non-white members of the Cabinet; Reverend Allan Hendrickse and Mr Amichand Rajbansi are not going to be satisfied with the subordinate position they now occupy. Portfolios have not been assigned to either one of them.

Even after the new state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced the Cabinet there has continued to be uncertainty about the power ratio in the Council of Representatives. Solidarity Leader Dr Jayaram Reddy made the claim that he had majority support in the Indian Chamber even several hours before the Cabinet was announced. He said that three members of the National Peoples' Party have gone over to his party; but later two of them issued written statements denying that assertion.

Although the uncertainty with respect to the Indian Chamber was not yet cleared up Mr Botha went ahead with the announcement of his Cabinet with Mr Rajbansi as a member. If Dr Reddy's assertions appear to be well grounded then the Cabinet will shortly have to be revised, because Mr Rajbansi was given a seat ex-officio.

Meanwhile Mr Jac Rabie, the Transvaal leader of the Labor Party, has denied that he would consider breaking away from that party. Rumors about a split were circulated after, against all expectations, he was not appointed to the Colored Ministerial Council.

On a previous occasion the Labor Party came close to a split after 10 MPs had reportedly quit the party. Assertions that this was a trick aimed at forming an opposition group in the Council of Representatives were vehemently denied by Reverend Hendrickse. The two factions later made peace with each other. No reasons have so far been given for the near split.

Political experts ascribe the confusion in the two non-white chambers to a general lack of parliamentary experience in the two groups. There are no essential differences between the various parties and all the maneuvering is mostly about the gaining of positions.

In the meantime there reigns uncertainty on the question of collective Cabinet responsibility.

7964  
CSO: 3401/33

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTAGE ON IMPACT, IMPLICATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP LAW

Majority Acceptance

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text] Fewer than two percent of the young immigrants who have automatically become South African citizens in terms of the SA Citizenship Amendment Act have refused to accept South African nationality, according to the Department of Home Affairs.

On Thursday all immigrants between the ages of 15 and 25 whose permanent residence permits were issued before April 19, 1978 and who have lived here for at least five years automatically became citizens.

A number of other immigrants whose permanent residence permits were issued between April 19, 1978 and April 10, 1982 became citizens on April 10 this year in terms of the Act.

The men are now eligible for military call-up. However, according to the Department of Home Affairs, only 711 of the 46 000 who have become eligible have opted to reject South African citizenship.

The Vice-Consul at the Portuguese Consulate-General in Johannesburg, Mr E.F. Morna, said that although some young Portuguese men had indicated they would leave, they represented only a small fraction of those affected by the new law.

A spokesman for the British Consulate-General said she had not heard of any British nationals who were leaving.

### Troop Strength Boosted

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 14 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Ray Faure]

[Text] South Africa's armed forces are likely to be bolstered by several thousand additional troops as a result of the naturalisation of more than 45 000 immigrants in terms of the new Citizenship Amendment Act which came into effect last week.

All immigrants between the ages of 15 and 25 whose permanent residence permits were issued before April 19, 1978 and who have lived here for at least five years automatically became citizens last Thursday--and liable for national service.

The Department of Home Affairs said under 2%--711--of the 46 000 immigrants who were eligible for naturalisation opted not to become South African citizens.

Eligible

A Defence Force spokesman was unable to say this week how many new citizens would be eligible for national service, but said it would affect a "few thousand."

Military Balance, an annual international arms audit published in London this week by the Institute for Strategic Studies, puts South Africa's armed strength at 83 400 men and its mobilisable strength at 404 500.

Military observers this week estimated immigrants would considerably boost South Africa's fighting strength, possibly increasing it to beyond 90 000.

A Defence Force spokesman said this week immigrants called up for national service in South Africa would be credited for national service rendered in other countries, believed to exclude the communist bloc.

### Recruiting Skills Hampered

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Oct 84 p 9

[Article by Angus Macmillan]

[Text] There could be gremlins for skills-starved industry in the South African Citizenship Amendment Act which came into force last week.

Although it affects only immigrants under the age of 25, it could undermine overseas recruitment drives by companies wanting to bolster their skilled-staff ranks.

The amendment affects immigrants granted permanent residence before April 19, 1978 and who are between 15 and 25 years old.

#### Automatic

Immigrants who received permanent residence between April 19, 1978 and April 10, 1982 are also affected if they were under 23 years old on the second date and had lived in South Africa for two years.

The third permutation involves immigrants who have been granted permanent residence since April 11, 1982. They automatically become SA citizens once they have been here five years and fall into the 15 to 25 age group.

Immigrants who are older than 25 are not affected.

It is the older age groups that employers are worrying about as families may be put off emigrating to South Africa because boys will be eligible for military service when they reach 18.

Assocom's manpower secretary, Vincent Brett, is concerned that the new law will make foreign recruitment of high-technology skills difficult.

He says: "We have had a number of inquiries from individuals about their citizenship. Family unity seems to be the main concern."

The new law may not only trim immigration but influence settled immigrant families to question their long-term future in South Africa.

Mr Brett says: "We could lose valuable skills through the defence force widening its net. If a boy decides he is not going to the army, it could persuade his family to return to their homeland."

Murray & Roberts, a large importer of skills, says it has always kept prospective foreign employees informed about the implications of citizenship legislation.

M&R group human resources director Ian Crowther says the legislation will not adversely affect its pool of foreign skills.

"The age classification will not harm us much, but there could be a spin-off as far as fathers and sons are concerned. That is really a personal problem and an issue for families to sort out."

#### Portuguese

M&R looks for people who want to settle in South Africa.

"We don't want people who will have one foot in Britain for example, and the other here. Only in certain cases will we employ people on short-term contracts."

M&R recently brought out Portuguese tilers. Although most of them returned to Portugal, they would have been helped in applying for permanent residence if they had wanted to settle in South Africa.

Cartoon View

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Oct 84 p 6

COMMENT AND OPINION



## Angry Immigrants

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 84 p 2M

[Text] Many immigrants who called Speak-Out last night about the New Citizenship Amendment Act said they would not mind doing military service but they objected to "forced citizenship."

Several said they had registered for military service during their last year at school, but were rejected by the South African Defence Force because they indicated they did not want to become citizens.

"Now after I've been working for three or four years, they suddenly change their minds," said a 24-year-old.

"My life and my career is not worth giving up for a Government that can't make up its mind."

Mr Steve Higgins of Bryanston, who will be 25 in January, says the new Act will ruin his career: "I am an editor of a couple of trade magazines and my position will not be held for me for two years while I run around the bush. I will also have to give up my flat which I won't be able to afford on army pay, and move back home."

Briton Mr Peter Johnstone (20) said he was in a similar predicament. "The law should only apply to new immigrants and not to people who have been working for three or four years."

Mrs Jenny Segal, of Judiths Paarl, said the new Act was "terrific."

"My son was brought up opposite immigrants, some of whom came to South Africa at the age of one. He was the only one who did national service while they carried on with their education and advanced in their careers. They don't have to do camps at least twice a year like my son."

"These immigrants are making a fortune here in South Africa and it's not fair if they get off doing national service," she said.

Callers wanted to know:

--If they accepted South African citizenship would they lose citizenship of the land of their birth. Would they be able to keep, and travel, on their old passports?

--What would happen to them if they refused citizenship? A 17-year-old pupil wanted to know if he would be "chucked out" of South Africa.

--When, how and where should new citizens register for national service? A Benoni mother said she had telephoned the SA Defence Force and was told to get registration forms at her local police station. The police did not know anything about it and referred her to the magistrate's court.

--Identity books and other documents classified them as non-SA citizens. Should they change the documents, and if so where?

--Mrs Florence Holm of Illovo asked why black South Africans were not liable for military service.

#### Call-up Confusion

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Oct 84 p 1M

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text] The recent naturalisation of thousands of immigrants has raised a multitude of queries.

And, say many new South Africans, the situation is not helped by the high-handed manner in which the South African Defence Force handles questions on military training.

The Star has been swamped with queries from immigrant parents and their children concerning military training and the use of "foreign" passports--among other questions.

Many have complained that the SADF either does not know all the answers or is simply too "downright rude" to answer properly.

A 17-year-old student who will leave South Africa as soon as his parents manage to sell their house, was told that if he refused to register for military training he "would be given 10 days to get out of the country."

"That, according to other information we have read, is not true," his mother told The Star.

"We were told that if we do not want him to become a South African citizen he has three months after his 21st birthday to decide for himself," she said.

The Defence Act and provisions of the Citizenship Amendment Act appear to be in conflict on this point and parents who are not sure of the status of their children should contact the Department of Home Affairs.

#### Dual Citizenship

Other major queries received by The Star were:

Do those who automatically became South African citizens lose their original nationality? No. They become dual citizens of South Africa and their country of birth.

Will they be able to keep, and travel on their old passports? All South African citizens must travel on South African passports. This includes

the "automatic" citizens. But, if a person of dual nationality wishes to travel to a country (such as the Soviet Union) which does not accept South African passports, he or she may apply to the Department of Home Affairs for permission to use a "foreign" passport.

Where do "new" South African citizens register for national service? Registration forms will be issued to all pupils still at school. Others can obtain the forms from their nearest Defence Force recruitment office, the police, or any magistrates court.

How do naturalised citizens have their Books of Life altered to show their new status? All new South Africans will receive a certificate through the post informing them that they are now South African citizens. They should send a certified copy of this certificate and their Book of Life to the Department of Home Affairs.

CSO: 3400/136

NATIONAL PARTY 'INSECURITY, FAILING CONFIDENCE' SEEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 14 Oct 84 p 14

[Editorial]

[Text] The government has lately reverted to the unfortunate propensity of the National Party in earlier years to become flustered under pressure, and then to indulge in ill-considered displays of toughness and outbursts of bluster--the normal signs of insecurity and failing confidence.

The sweet reasonableness that preceded the referendum has to a large degree vanished; the smile is no longer on the face of the well-fed tiger. Many will see in this change of tone a cynicism that emphasised reform before the voting in order to woo moderates, and now emphasises toughness to reassure the racist core of the party.

It is a persuasive analysis, but while it might explain the belligerence it does not explain the undertone of anxiety and the shaky judgment evidenced both in Mr Louis le Grange's handling of the United Democratic Front or in Mr Pik Botha's handling of the sit-in at the Durban consulate. Nor does it explain the farcical use of the army to hold the country together for a day or so, and its withdrawal amid much huffing and puffing while the situation remained unchanged.

The handling of the sit-in has been quite appalling. Mrs Thatcher has made no secret of her dislike for South Africa and for the Foreign Minister in particular, and we can understand that President Botha may still be smarting from the "leaks" to the British Press which suggested after his meeting with her that Mrs Thatcher had given him a dressing down. But if he was actually setting out to alienate all our remaining British friends, and to make an outright enemy of Mrs Thatcher, then he could have chosen no better way than to thumb his nose at the British courts, break a promise made in the name of this nation, and generally to elevate an embarrassing situation to the front page of every major newspaper in the world.

### Violent Rhetoric

The same thoughtless style marks Mr le Grange's violent rhetoric about the UDF, to which he has now given such national and international prominence that its leaders owe him a medal.

Poor judgment, truculence, aggression, mismanagement--this is the behaviour of men who have lost confidence.

It is easy to see why: the new constitution, in which the verligtes invested so much hope and faith, has done less to emphasise progress in regard to the black communities. The improvement of schooling for blacks has brought not thanks but a greater, and more bitter, demand for equality. The enormous powers vested in the President have brought not tranquillity but turbulence.

Now the economy, neglected in the long push for inconsequential reforms, has run into severe trouble, throwing up new obstacles to hamper efforts to quieten the country. No wonder there is consternation at the top.

CSO: 3400/135

SOUTH AFRICA

SOLIDARITY WELCOMES U.S. STAND

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 28 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] Mr Mamoo Rajab, speaking on behalf of Solidarity, welcomed President Ronald Reagan's statement to the United Nations this week that America considers it a "moral imperative that South Africa's racial policies evolve peacefully but decisively towards "a system compatible with the basic forms of justice, liberty and human dignity."

Mr Reagan was making a major address to the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Mr Reagan stressed that the United States was trying to resolve the conflicts in Southern Africa diplomatically and was working with the front-line states and the Western contact group.

He gave examples of successes in the area by pointing to the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa and the Lusaka Accord between South Africa and Angola.

He complimented U.S. companies in S.A. for giving equal employment opportunities to Blacks. But Mr Reagan stressed that much more had to be done.

Mr Mamoo Rajab said that Mr Reagan's statement had come at an important stage for South Africa. He pointed out that the general unrest amongst Africans in different parts of S.A. meant that the aspirations of Africans politically had to be met as soon as possible.

Mr Rajab said that in terms of the Solidary policy it should be on the basis of calling a national convention to discuss a new constitution.

CSO: 3400/135

DEPUTY MINISTER SAYS FISCAL POLICIES WORKING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Oct 84 p 6M

[Text] East London--Preliminary indications were that the government's tighter fiscal and monetary controls were having the desired effect on South Africa's economy, the Deputy Minister of Industries and Commerce, Mr Kent Durr, said here.

Mr Durr said the estimated value of total retail turnovers, adjusted for inflation, had declined by as much as 10 percent in the three months to September, compared with the preceding three months.

Similarly, car sales had declined substantially and the demand for credit had been reduced, indicating that the pressure of inflationary expectations was subsiding.

The rate of building activity had been reduced substantially and prices, particularly in the more expensive residential market, were tending to decline to "more realistic" levels.

Mr Durr said government departments had also been committed to cutting back on current expenditure, "without as far as possible impeding the quality of their services."

There were also signs that the demand for South Africa's primary exports was increasing steadily as the rate of economic activity in the industrialised countries gathered momentum.

Against that, imports were still high as a result of a "contractual time lag" but it was expected that they would soon be reduced.

Mr Durr said there were certain negative factors over which South Africa had no control, such as the faltering gold price and weather conditions.

"There is a third and very real impediment in the way of economic progress and that is the persistent and unacceptably high rate of inflation which is jeopardising our country's competitiveness in the domestic as well as the world market."

CSO: 3400/135

COMMITTEES INVESTIGATE PRESS FREEDOM, CONTROL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 74 p 9

[Text] Two special committees of the South African Media Council are investigating Press freedom and Press control.

The committees said yesterday that two matters which had already received attention were a speech to the Cape Town Press Club by SABC Director-General Mr Riaan Eksteen and South African Associated Newspapers and Argus shares.

Each committee consists of a chairman, two council members representing the public and two council members representing the media.

The committees are headed by two former Appeal Court judges.

Mr L. de V. van Winsen is chairman of a committee which will monitor and report on developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance.

The committee will also investigate the conduct and attitude towards the media of people, corporations or Government bodies at all levels.

The task of the second committee, chaired by Mr M.A. Diemont, is to investigate developments that may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly in the media, including changes in ownership, control and growth of media undertakings.

The committees will gather information about existing conditions to provide a base and context for monitoring future developments and investigating specific issues of immediate concern.

The committee concerned with media freedom to inform has examined and issued a statement on the speech by Mr Eksteen which had related to SABC reporting of news and views.

Professor R.E van der Ross, Rector of the University of the Western Cape and Media Council member, had referred the speech to the committees.

"He expressed concern that the policy described in the speech could lead to the suppression of news and views essential to the creating of informed public opinion," the committees said.--Sapa

SOUTH AFRICA

PROSECUTION OF PASS LAW OFFENDERS DECLINES

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 14 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Kay Turvey]

[Text] More than two-thirds of people arrested for pass offences in Johannesburg are being released before prosecution because police are not following correct procedures.

Reform of the 'pass courts' to eliminate the slipshod justice of the past has saved thousands of people from going to jail under influx control regulations.

Since the Department of Justice took over administration of the commissioners' courts last month, no more than 30 cases are being heard a day, compared to 200 when the courts were under the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The instant change in the fate of thousands of South Africans reveals a massive miscarriage of justice in the past, legal experts say.

There could also be a major reduction in the country's prison population of about 100 000 as a third of all trials have involved pass offences.

Basic Tenet

A prosecutor at Johannesburg's Market Street courts said this week many of the cases were being thrown out as a basic tenet of the law was not being applied--people were not being brought to court within 48 hours of arrest.

Another prosecutor said: "Only about one third of the cases brought in make the court roll, but we don't want to point a finger at the police. We are just much stricter than the commissioners were."

Mr Chris Human, chief public prosecutor of the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, confirmed there had been a drastic reduction in the number of influx control cases reaching court.

This was because the cases had been assimilated into the ordinary system of justice. "We are totally colour blind. Whether someone is green, yellow, black or white, the same law of criminal procedure and evidence will apply to them," said Mr Human.

Under the Department of Co-operation and Development, up to 200 cases, each lasting a few minutes, were heard daily by commissioner with minimal legal training. The courts are now presided over by magistrates.

#### Arrested

Now more than two-thirds of the about 100 people arrested daily in the Johannesburg area are released before being brought to court, often because sworn statements are not made by the arresting officers or because they do not put forward the elements of the crime as required by law.

Cases are screened by prosecutors and dropped if incorrect or inadequate procedure of arrest has been applied.

According to the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, the commissioners' courts dealt with a third of all people sent to trial each year.

The transfer of the courts to the control of the Department of Justice was recommended by the Hoexter commission of inquiry into the country's legal system, whose report was tabled in Parliament earlier this year.

The commission found it "unnecessary, humiliating and repugnant by any civilised standards" that separate courts should be used for the prosecution of a country's inhabitants solely on the grounds of race.

The magistrates who now preside over the courts hold a South African law degree or have passed the civil service higher law examination. The prosecutors are from the Department of Justice and possess the necessary legal qualifications.

The unqualified staff who previously acted as prosecutors have been absorbed as clerks in the magistrates' courts.

But for the thousands of people who were wrongfully arrested and unfairly fined or imprisoned before the improvements made by the Department of Justice, no recourse to the law exists.

Professor Johan van der Vyver, chairman of the law school at the University of the Witwatersrand said it would be impossible for those people to sue because of the time that had elapsed.

"Legally there is not much that can be done, except to publicly condemn the system of administration of justice, which permits this gross miscarriage of justice."

Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash said: "If the takeover by the Department of Justice means the police stop their abuses of the law, that is one step forward."

She said police ignored a ruling which allowed blacks a chance to fetch their passes. Also, many people from Johannesburg were arrested on their arrival at Johannesburg station and charged with being in the area for longer than 72 hours.

Mrs Duncan said many people had been wrongfully convicted through their lack of legal representation and ignorance of the law.

The changes effected in the Johannesburg court did not appear to be happening in other courts in the country where the 'sausage machine' system still existed.

Mr Gilbert Marcus of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies which, with the Lawyers for Human Rights and the Black Sash, has been monitoring the 'pass courts,' said he believed many cases were being thrown out because "court personnel are not perpetrating the types of abuse characterised by the old system."

"Here many of the basic tenets of justice did not apply and the accused had to rely on the whim and personalities of the court officials."

Mr Marcus said that despite the improvements in the administration of the courts, major inadequacies still existed.

For example, there were still no proper consulting facilities for lawyers, who had to fight their way into the cells to consult their clients. The clients were often not informed of their rights to apply for bail, be defended and call witnesses.

He did not think the changes had been felt in areas outside Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the Department of Justice in Pretoria said he was unable to comment on the reduced number of cases.

CSO: 3400/135

NAMBA SEBE DENIES ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD, CORRUPTION

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 14 Oct 84 p 9

[Article by Desmond Blow and Stan Mzimba]

[Text] Former Ciskei Minister of Transport Namba Morris Sebe will not return to the Ciskei to face trial on allegations of fraud, corruption and theft.

In an exclusive interview with City Press in Umtata he said he would rather have his R10 000 bail forfeited than return--because he did not believe he would be given a fair trial.

He has been given political asylum by Transkei President Kaizer Matanzima.

Mr Sebe gave his version of the events which led to him fleeing the Ciskei.

City Press put the allegations to President Lennox Sebe through his Press liaison chief Kingsley Hendricksz, who said that the president "explicitly denies the allegations."

Mr Kingsley Hendricksz made the following statement on behalf of the president: "Mr Morris Namba Sebe is a fugitive from justice who has on two occasions forfeited bail of R10 000. His allegations can therefore only be deemed as coming from a person who bears malice against the people of the Ciskei and should be viewed in that light."

Mr Sebe fled to the Transkei when he was given R10 000 bail in July--after being held without trial for a year.

"If I stand trial, I fear that I will go the same way as my brother Charles Sebe and his son, Kambashe, 19, who were sentenced to 12 years and 26 years in jail respectively."

He alleged that President Sebe had turned on his two half-brothers and their families because he believed his son Lolo had been bewitched by Charles Sebe's wife, Nomafakati, who has also sought asylum in the Transkei.

Lolo Sebe was recently killed in a car accident.

Mr Sebe said the family feud had begun when Lolo and the Charles Sebe's son, Kambashe, had a fight because Lolo had accused Kambashe's mother of being a witch.

Mr Sebe's son, Kama, 17, had sided with Kambashe.

Mr Sebe claimed that President Sebe had turned against Charles Sebe while on a visit to Cape Town in June 1983 for discussions with the South African Government.

"The president must have been told something there against Charles. He always believes what he is told," he said.

"The president did not like Charles' wife and resented the fact that she and my wife, Dyasi, were close friends," Mr Sebe said.

"Towards the end of 1982 the president told him that his wife should not sit next to Charles' wife during official occasions.

"In December 1982 or January 1983, the president asked me to take Lolo to see a witchdoctor at Izeli. He said that the Charles' wife had bewitched Lolo.

"In June 1983 I phoned the president while he was in Cape Town, and was surprised when he said Charles was not loyal and had supplied him with 'cooked' information. Until then he had always praised Charles.

"He told me he was going to have Charles arrested and would disband the CCIS. I told him we should discuss the matter when he returned."

When the president returned they had a meeting--but the president seemed to have changed his mind about Charles Sebe.

"However, the president later warned me that my son Kama should not keep company with Kambashe--because he had issued instructions that Kambashe should be killed or arrested if he is seen in Zwelitsha township," Mr Sebe said. "I informed Chief Jongilanga and Charles about this.

"A meeting was arranged with the president to discuss the problems, but when we arrived he chased us out of his office.

"Charles was supposed to visit Belgium but because of the threat against his son, I advised him not to go.

"Another meeting was arranged, where Charles submitted his resignation--but the president refused to accept it.

"The president went overseas in July last year--but cut short his visit, returned to the Ciskei, disbanded the CCIS and arrested Charles.

"I was arrested in August last year and held without trial until July 13, when I was released on R10 000 bail."

...'but I'm still MP'

Former Ciskei Transport Minister Namba Sebe made an astonishing claim this week--although he had been stripped of his ministerial position, he said he still remained MP for the Zwelitsha constituency.

Even more astonishing is the fact that Mr Sebe plans to continue his work as an MP while hiding in the Transkei.

He said he had been elected democratically by the people and remained the people's representative.

"Although I am not Transport Minister anymore, my position as MP has not been stripped officially," he said.

Mr Sebe also claimed that the Ciskeian Government owed him three months' wages and two months' holiday.

"They are also indebted to me for the pension contributions I made as Minister," said Mr Sebe.

City Press made every effort to get comment from the Ciskeian Government, but to no avail.

CSO: 3400/135

SLUMP FORCES ESCOM RETHINK ON MAJUBA

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 14 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Dave Beattie]

[Text] South Africa's economic slump has forced Escom to negotiate delaying construction of the massive Majuba power station project in Volksrust for two years.

If contractors agree, more than 1 000 contract workers could lose their jobs and 250 houses now being built in anticipation of hundreds more will stand empty until 1987.

Workers moved to the site a year ago and it was planned to complete the station by 1996.

Escom announced yesterday that the annual average growth rate in electricity demand, earlier anticipated at 7%, was now predicted at 6% because of the economic slump.

This deferred the need for the equivalent of a 3 600 megawatt power station by 1996.

A saving of up to R3-billion in capital expenditure is expected.

the Volksrust mayor, Mr Danie de Jager, was shocked at the news. He said the pullout would be a major blow to the development of the small town, which was on the brink of prosperity for the first time.

The implications of the withdrawal were not clear yet, he said, but he was calling an early meeting of the management committee and senior officials to investigate what the move would mean to the town.

An Escom spokesman said that although workers had moved on site a year ago, only preparatory terrace work had been done. The main civil engineering contract had not been awarded yet.

He said negotiations with the three main contractors appointed so far--GEA (dry cooling), GEC (turbine generators) and Steinmuller (boilers), would start this week.

Between them the three companies have nearly 600 workers on site. In addition, the construction firm LTA has begun work on an extra 250 houses to accommodate an expected influx of workers in the next two to three years.

The Escom spokesman said that if no agreement was reached there were other options to reduce generating capacity. These included delaying the second phase of the power station, which is planned to cater for six 600 megawatt turbo generators, or cutting back on other power stations.

CSO: 3400/135

## SOUTH AFRICA

### DETAILS ON NEWEST TOWN, AKASIA, GIVEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 14 Oct 84 p 9

[Article by Dave Beattie: "Welcome to Akasia. You'll Find Our Town Behind the Thorn Tree."]

[Text] Akasia, population 6 000, is South Africa's newest town.

Just 14 days old, its municipal status is so novel two of the locals were clearly flummoxed when asked directions to the town offices.

The hostel mistress at the primary school (motto Volhard en Bloei--persevere and prosper) thought they must be back in town somewhere, where her light and water account had been sent for so long.

A garage-hand pointed north-west, further into the thorn and scrub. We tossed a coin.

Much later we found out way to Piet Rautenbach Street, to the reflective-paneled offices of Shatterprufe Glass, just between the colossal Siemens warehouses, the smokestacks of Durol, and a careful stone's throw from SA Breweries--home of the biggest brewery plant on earth.

Shatterprufe moved off to the coast and the Akasia council moved into the vacant office suite to establish its temporary headquarters.

But its strategy is gratefully low-key, the real battle having already been won.

Manoeuvres started 12 years ago when rural Akasia, a collection of farm holdings just far enough over the mountain from Pretoria to qualify as peri-urban, and its industrial neighbour Rosslyn, further north still, planned to join hands and go it alone.

Akasia and Rosslyn, linked at the shoulder in a staggered Siamese-twin arrangement, had sheltered under the wing of peri-urban board since the Fifties and saw independence as a springboard to growth and prosperity.

The plan was approved by 1981, and June 1, 1984 set as a target date.

But they hadn't reckoned with Pretoria, which had long coveted the Rosslyn 'golden goose' for its rate potential while being reluctant to tackle the expensive development of Akasia.

Pretoria had also done well from the supply of electricity to the huge industrial area and was loathe to lose the revenue.

So the city brought in its heavy artillery, and a commission of inquiry was appointed.

It did not good. The bird had flown and on October 1--just three months behind schedule--Akasia declared independence.

The townsfolk are proud and raring to go. They have been dealt a fresh hand, and the cards are stacked in their favour.

'Progressus ad Prospera' reads the town motto, "Development brings Progress."

Town clerk Mr Barry Filjoen smiled at mention of the Rosslyn 'golden goose.' "We are financially sound," he nodded.

But why should anyone move here? He recommended the subtropical climate and the country atmosphere.

#### Unspoilt

The Onderstepoort nature reserve is immediately north-east, thousands of hectares of unspoilt, indigenous Magaliesberg doringboom.

And for an ambitious town planner like Mr Pieter de Haas the attractions are just as clear. He pointed out that Akasia was only 14km from Pretoria's Church Square, while the elite eastern suburbs of Waterkloof and Monument Park were nearer 20.

Access routes are ideal. There is a direct rail link, and Wonderboom airport is just 15km away.

He moves to a huge wall-map, a comprehensive blueprint for the future. For the technically minded there are four established townships, 90% developed. In spite of the economic gloom nearly 1 000 people have moved to Akasia since the beginning of the year.

Evidence of building is everywhere. Eighteen new townships have been proclaimed, and forests of shiny new street lamps line the gravel roads near the mountain.

Back to the map and more coloured shapes and numbers. Industrial: (existing) Rosslyn and Rossiyn Ext 1, 382ha. (Planned) Rosslyn east and Klerksoord 470ha. Industrial park: low-key industry to serve as buffer zone between residential and industrial.

Residential: 12 local shopping centres, two neighbourhood centres, one regional centre, four high and 12 primary schools. Fifty-five new township applications, 4 399 residential plots. Total surface usable: 1 720ha. Population expected: 60 000 to 100 000.

Lettie, the telephone receptionist at the town office, answers with an authoritative "Stadsraad van Akasia" (Akasia town council).

These are still early days, but Akasia's location 5km from the Bophuthatswana border ensures that labour is plentiful, and in spite of the decentralisation incentives to lure industry to the homeland, it's the odds-on favourite to be the boomtown of the Eighties.

And not forgetting that important psychological advantage--a clean slate, which they seem anxious to blemish: traffic superintendent Mr D.P. Deysel and assistant traffic superintendent Mr P.J. van Niekerk, the traffic force, have yet to issue a fine.

CSO: 3400/135

### RSA VIDEO BUBBLE BURSTS IN DISASTER

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Colin Pocock]

[Text] The world of video has never been such a shambles.

Tens of thousands of VCRs are lying around the market place looking for a home. There's a frantic scramble to merge, sell or simply fold home video distribution agencies. Hundreds of video library owners are trying to dump their businesses on unsuspecting buyers.

#### Bright Spots

Even what promised to be the two bright technological spots--hi-fi video and video and camcorders--are dimming into Grade A non-starters. At least here was a chance to learn from past mistakes and make sure that this new technology got off to an organised and well-serviced launch. But nothing of the kind is happening.

The world of video was wide open for the charlatan and the shark, the chancer and the barrow boy. But recession has found them wanting.

Everybody who thought that video was a licence to print money appears to have ordered VCRs from abroad. But few took forward cover against the possibility that the rand might depreciate against other currencies.

There are probably no fewer than 100 000 VCRs either "on the water" or lying around on retailers' shelves.

So yesterday's "best VCR buy" at R799 cannot now be moved even at R499.

A few weeks ago, there were probably 40 home video movie distribution agencies in Johannesburg. That the market was grossly overtraded was obvious, but the small fry could make a living.

Now, however, quality film product is hard to come by on the open international market--and what little remains costs a relative fortune. Most of the best-selling movies have been "captured" by such majors as Thoro-EMI, CIC, Warner, Teevision and Ster.

So, the relative shortage of good product and the inability of libraries to pay the higher asking prices have been the kiss of death for the small distributors.

It is now a case of buyer beware as many disillusioned library owners try to dump their stores on anyone with cash. One might think that anyone who has assembled a fair amount of cash would be able to read a balance sheet and avoid disaster.

But no. Precisely because the video business has always had the reputation of being ripe for "fingers in the till," prospective buyers see more in the balance sheet than is really there.

When all the nods, the winks and the leers have faded the bald truth is that there isn't any money in the till anyway.

#### On the Verge

The SA launch of two fine prospects in video--the all-in-one video camcorders and hi-fi video--is on the verge of disaster.

Camcorders are video cameras which can accept a blank video cassette directly into their body housing--the cameraman doesn't need to carry a video unit.

In the Beta version, a standard-sized cassette can be used, but in the VHS version--the so-called VideoMovie--one has to use a compact (C) cassette which needs an adaptor for it to be played in a standard VCR.

There's the rub. Who's going to supply the compact cassettes? Nobody seems to know and calls to Frank & Hirsch, the JVC franchise holders, to establish the facts simply elicit the reply, "He's in a meeting," or some-such.

It's not good enough and nor are the preparations that the industry is making (or not making) to service the cameras, which are all JVC clones anyway.

It is said that only the most basic of repairs and servicing can be done in SA--anything other than simple parts replacement will mean that the unit will be sent back to Germany or Japan.

If any of the major VCR brand franchise holders--particularly those who are better known for sunglasses and washing machine distribution--should deny the claim, challenge them to show you their repair shops.

#### Ignorance

There is gross ignorance on the part of many VCR distributors and home video movie distributors as to the difference between mono, stereo and (the new) hi-fi formats.

That ignorance is costing the consumer dearly because the so-called stereo and hi-fi machines are not compatible when it comes to playing pre-recorded tapes. For example, when a pre-recorded hi-fi tape is played through a stereo machine the signal comes out in mono NOT stereo.

Scores of buyers of stereo VCRs who thought otherwise are finding out that simple truth to their cost.

Not only that, but distributors of hi-fi VHS machines have made little or no effort to ensure that there are pre-recorded hi-fi tapes on the market. Even the Beta version--Beta Hi-Fi--lacks meaningful software.

#### Example

That would be bad enough, but we have had many examples of pre-recorded tapes--Michael Jackson's Thriller is a classic example--being marked as "stereo" when, in fact, they're in mono; and there were 15 000 or more of those distributed.

Callous indifference or rank incompetence? Hard to say, but no such benefit of doubt can be extended to the way in which some complaints have been handled.

One's only hope is that the current shambles in the video market will lead to a clearing out of the charlatans and barrow boys and a cleaner, more professional industry will emerge.

CSO: 3400/135

SOUTH AFRICA

COSTS OF 1985 CENSUS SCORED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Debbie Reynolds: "1985 Census Plan Sparks Cash Row"]

[Text] A major row is brewing over the 1985 population census, estimated to cost South Africa a whopping R35-million: the Government is adamant that it is necessary, while the Opposition believes it has come at a time when public expenditure should be curbed.

The census--the largest and most expensive ever staged and coming five years before the scheduled 1990 census--has been announced at a time of severe economic pinch when South Africans have been told to curb spending.

The PFP's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, yesterday rejected the census saying that not only did it seem unnecessary but the expense involved was "not advantageous" in the present economic slump.

"I am very unhappy that Government expense should be increased by this census and believe there are cheaper ways of establishing the statistics the Government says it needs," Mr Schwarz said.

But Dr Neville Gouws, director, demography, of Central Statistical Services (CSS), said yesterday that the census would facilitate the planning of public services and stop unnecessary Government spending.

"Now is the best time for a census of this kind when the Government is trying to find the best value for each rand spent," Dr Gouws said.

"It is better to establish what South Africa's needs are now and spend accordingly than spending now and finding later that money was used in the wrong way."

Dr Gouws said it was necessary for the Government to have facts and figures on hand before embarking on any future projects.

Meanwhile, academics are questioning the reliability of the census which they say will be no more trustworthy than the last one because of black reluctance to participate.

"There is no guarantee that the 1985 census will not meet with the same resistance from the black population as did the 1980 one," said Professor A.G. Schutte, head of the sociology department at the University of the Witwatersrand.

"It is therefore a very expensive operation, which, due to the predicted low reliability, might not reap the results needed."

An academic, who did not want to be named, said the black population at hostels was three times the number of beds available, and these were people who did not want to be counted.

"It is hardly likely that those people who sleep under bridges and live on rooftops are going to fill in census forms," he said.

However, Prof Schutte said that in theory a census was crucial for a better overview of the population in order to plan facilities like hospitals and other social services.

Mr Schwarz said the census would provide 40 000 extra jobs.

"My appeal would be that people who are unemployed should be used. In this way at least the Government would be seeing to the urgent needs of the unemployed, if only for a limited period."

The 40 000 staff who will be involved in the census will earn R13-million of the R35-million budget.

Census 85--which already has its own telephone number in directories--will be a mammoth task and the CSS is embarking on an extensive publicity campaign.

Already, 220 people are employed by CSS on a full-time basis working at the 51 regional and branch offices.

The breakdown of the part-time staff who will be in the employ of the CSS for 12 to 14 days for the census month is:

—35 000 enumerators who will move from dwelling to dwelling;

—3 500 chief enumerators who will each have 10 enumerators under their supervision;

—3 000 assistant enumerators who will act as guides and/or interpreters.

Meanwhile, the final reports of the 1980 census are only expected to be available in April next year.

"We hope to have the final 1985 census reports out in three years, two years sooner than the 1980 results."

The 1960 census results were published after 11 years while the 1970 census results appeared after eight years.

The census will begin at midnight on March 5/6 which would mean that a baby born one minute before midnight would be included in the census while a baby born one minute after midnight would not.

The CSS is expecting the majority of questionnaires to be completed by March 23 next year.

CSO: 3400/135

ACADEMIC: DOUBT REPLACES AFRIKANER SELF-ASSURANCE

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 10 Oct 84 p 6

[Article by Dirk Van Zyl]

[Text] Cape Town--The self-assurance of Afrikanerdom has been replaced by self-questioning, doubt and "even mortalism," according to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of the Cape, Professor Jakes Gerwel.

Delivering a paper on Literature and Apartheid: Aspects of Post-1948 Afrikaans Literature at the conference at UWC on Economic Development and Racial Domination, he said he had come to this conclusion after a brief study of the works of four contemporary Afrikaans novelists.

They were Jan Rabie, Andre Brink, Karel Schoeman and J.C. Steyn.

Professor Gerwel said a major conclusion of a study of Afrikaans literature before 1948 was that it could "validly be said to have been an important vehicle for the values, attitudes, conceptions and group definitions which in and since 1948 were formalised in the official policy of apartheid, specifically as it pertained to 'coloured' people."

But since the late 1950's the treatment of this theme in Afrikaans literature had "gradually become more critical of the dominant political attitude towards the subject..."

Professor Gerwel said Rabie's thesis was that there were "white" and "brown" Afrikaners, joined by their (historical) sharing of the Afrikaans language and a common ancestral land, the Western Cape.

Brink drew a distinction in his political essays between a "positive and negative side of Afrikaner history; the positive which resided in the Afrikaners' increasing exploration and identification with Africa, and the negative aspect in his attempts to assert himself against others."

In Schoeman's novels, there was "an elegic mortalism, a profound sense of the inevitable destruction of Afrikanerdom."

Steyn was "the one contemporary Afrikaans writer who in his work insists strongly on the traditional Afrikaner identity, with Afrikaans being the definitive element of that identity."

Professor Gerwel concluded: "What this cursory survey of some representative samples of contemporary Afrikaans novels illustrated is a growing divergence in intellectual responses amongst the social group once--and with validity--monolithically typified as 'the Afrikaner.'

"The increasing incoherence of the apartheid State of which political scientists make mention, reflects also in the varied nuances of the literary responses.

"What is definite is that the self-assuredness of Afrikanerdom has been replaced by self-questioning, doubt and even mortalism as in the case of Schoeman."

In another paper delivered at the UWC conference yesterday, a senior lecturer in English at the University of Natal, Mr David Maughan Brown, said the depiction of black "crowds" by three liberal South African novelists and the division by them into the "civilised" and "uncivilised" amounted, however, unintentionally, to collaboration with the Nationalist Government's apartheid policy.

Mr Maughan Brown was analysing the treatment of black crowds in three novels by H. Bloom (Transvaal Episode), Jack Cope (The Golden Oriole) and Laurence van der Post (The Hunter and the Whale).

The novels had to be seen in the political context of the turbulent 1950's, he said.

All three authors revealed an identical, almost paranoid, fear of the crowd "which derives from profound, and quintessentially liberal, faith in individualism and its concomitant distrust of collective political action."

He added: "The crowds that indulge themselves in race riots in Bloom, Cope and Van der Post are specifically racial crowds and these novels must, at some level, be reinforcing white fears of the black mob and, in the process, performing the ideological function of justifying racial domination by implicit reference to the nightmare possibilities of what would happen should the black crowd be allowed to get out of control."

Mr Maughan Brown said that "whatever else this fiction does," it undoubtedly divided blacks into the "civilised" and "uncivilised."

"And for all that it was produced by writers widely recognised as champions of liberalism, insofar as it confirms, and perhaps even strengthens, white fears of the black crowd, and thereby reinforces at the 'cultural' level ideological justifications for racial domination, this fiction could not unfairly be said, in the end, and however unintentionally, to be collaborating with the Nationalist Government to maintain the status quo."

DETAILS ON OFS'S ONLY INDIAN RESIDENTS GIVEN

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Oct 84 p 7

[Article by Cas St Leger: "Only Two Indians Are Allowed To Live in the Free State. One Is the Cricket Captain"]

[Text] Race barriers have come crashing down in the heart of the Orange Free State as the province takes their West Indian cricket captain and hero into their hearts and homes.

Alvin "Kalli" Kallicharran, the second Indian permitted to live in the Free State, is being coddled in his new home in Welkom, where he is being made as welcome as the summer rains which arrived with him.

"It's nice to feel wanted," says Kalli. "I see my job as helping to bring people together."

He kept his promise to Welkom by signing up with the city.

"Last time I was here, I made a promise to Alvin Rohrs, the city PR, to come back.

"It was a promise I intended to keep and negotiations to get me here have been going on for two years," Kalli said.

He is learning Afrikaans rapidly and turning into a true Vrystaater.

"Welkom is a good place once it opens up to you and you get to know it," says Kalli (who is called that even by his 10-year-old son).

Finance

"Our little 'boertjie,'" fondly says Mr Alvin Rohrs, Welkom City PR, Rovers captain and the man responsible for whipping up the enthusiasm--and finance--of the OFS to get Kalli on the province's playing and coaching side for the next three seasons.

"I'm free to go anywhere," says Kalli, who is staying with friends in a home in an attractive Welkom white suburb until a more permanent base is found for him.

What Kalli wants, Kalli gets--including a new car he received this week.

#### Playing Well

And he is being so well cared for that there is the feeling that if the super batsman so much as sneezed, he'd be rushed to the nearest near-nose-and-throat specialist.

He is the Free State's first sponsored player and Nissan and Holiday Inns are staking him R10 per run, R25 a wicket.

"I've been playing so well that those R10s will mount up," grins Kalli shyly.

The only other Indian living in the Free State is Mr Ronnie Chetty, sent to Aberfeldy near Bethlehem in 1982 by his employer, the Government Water Research Commission.

There have been others but they have been reclassified coloured.

In May, the Department of Internal Affairs said the OFS Provincial Ordinance forbidding Indians to live and work in the province did not apply to Kalli--he was born in Guyana and now carries a British passport and therefore he was not Indian.

The official 1980 census states no Indians are living in the province--the by-law, passed in 1890, states that Indians may not stay in the Free State for more than 72 hours, though they may apply for 90-day permits.

#### Clinics

So popular is Kalli, greeted everywhere with cries of "welcome back," and staggering Vrystaat-style slaps on his slender back that, while no one actually spells it out, it can be read between the lines that if anyone causes him any discomfort, the offender is likely to be run out of town by some hefty cricket fans.

On his heavy programme are all-race coaching clinics in Welkom, Bloemfontein and Harrismith--apart from his all-important captaincy of the OFS--and so long is the list of schoolkids clamouring to be coached by Kalli that there is concern he might be overworked.

"I enjoy coaching the kids. It's a way of putting something back into the game," he says.

### Wife's Views

His attractive wife, Nazle, in a telephone interview from her Birmingham, England, home this week, puts her husband's position stronger: "We knew he'd be living where Indians were not permitted but Kalli has travelled so widely he accepts things.

"I hope what he is doing is not in vain. He has been true. I hope others will be, too."

Mrs Kallicharan is hoping to join Kallin in the Free State for the December holidays.

It all depends on their button-bright, 10-year-old son Rohan, who is writing 11-plus examinations in January.

"Kalli feels I'll enjoy the Free State, too," she says.

"He says he's having a good time--what is he up to?"

Rohan is in line for a scholarship from Warwickshire (his dad's county). Kalli junior topped Warwickshire's under-11 batting average last season.

"Will Rohan be a cricketer, too? I refuse to either discourage or encourage him--I want him to know the negative side, too," says Kalli.

"Rohan just wants to play when he's with his father. But this separation places a hell of a strain on us. I hope we can come out to South Africa," says Nazle.

Meanwhile, Kalli has been keeping in touch by telephone every few days.

"I told him to phone us just once a week. Rohan gets very upset if Kalli phones and he's not here to talk to his father," she says.

CSO: 3400/135

STATES KEEP BUILDERS ON BORDER BUSY

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 9 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] East London--Builders in the Border region were better off than most others in South Africa, partly because of ongoing development in the neighbouring states, Mr John Heeger, president of the Master Builders' Association in the Eastern Cape said yesterday.

Mr Heeger said decentralisation to East London and developments in centres like Dimbaza, Fort Jackson and Bisho was acting as a buffer to soften whatever slump was coming.

He said in considering the present situation in the building industry, one had to distinguish between construction building and house building.

The latter was the first to get hurt, because of the scarcity of money, high interest rates and the fact that the jobs were short-term, as opposed to non-residential building, which involved longer-term contracts.

The chairman of the Institute of Estate Agents, Mr John Woods, said the problem with house building lay with the high interest rates.

While building the builder had to pay high interest rates which he had to reckon into his price. With the drop in the demand for houses, he could get into a situation where his profit would not exceed the interest rates he had to pay, Mr Woods said.

"Private housing work has slackened off considerably due to the difficulty in the supply of bond finance from the building societies, coupled with the rapidly increasing bond interest rates," Mr Heeger said.

Other spheres of construction had, however, generally remained very buoyant due to the increased demand for factories by both overseas entrepreneurs and producers from other centres who had relocated to take advantage of the incentives offered.

"Government contracts on the drawing boards for Bisho are at present estimated at some R55 million which will mean certain of the larger contractors

will have the chance to secure work for a fair period. We hope there will be no curtailment of these projects with the cutback in state spending," Mr Heeger said.

He said not many architects and engineers were happy about work in the coming year.

He added that with the dramatic upsurge of interest rates and the tightening of government spending, increased GST and other detrimental factors, builders would be in for a tough time.

CSO: 3400/135

WAYS TO CUT STATE SPENDING EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Howard Preece]

[Text]

**THERE** is plenty talk about the need for drastic cuts in State spending. What is wanted now, though, is rather more thought on just what form these cuts should take.

The broad issue looks straightforward.

Government expenditure for 1984-85 is expected to account for about 26.4% of gross domestic product compared with less than 24% two years ago and about 20% 15 years ago.

The turning back of the State share of GDP achieved in the late 1970s has been more than reversed in the 1980s.

Standard Bank claimed in its October economic review that, without some countervailing action, "by the end of 1985 the South African economy will have a larger public sector and a smaller private sector than it had prior to the mini-boom of 1983".

But what should Mr Barend du Plessis, the Minister of Finance, propose to Cabinet colleagues? Where should the economy axe fall?

It is at this point that many people find themselves in favour of economy in general — and in support of expenditure in particular.

Let us look at some of the key areas of State spending.

SA is far from being a welfare state. It is not only the unemployed or sick blacks who know that bitter truth. White pensioners, for example, are far worse off than their counterparts in the major Western economies.

Across the board there is minimal scope for trimming back on health, housing and other social provisions without adding to appalling hardships that already exist.

Education and training are other areas where there are widespread demands for improving facilities rather than reducing them.

It is common cause that SA suffers from an acute shortage of many managerial and artisan skills — a shortage that adds to the employment problems of the unskilled because of the supply constraint it imposes on the whole economy.

Curbing spending on education will surely only make things worse.

Then there is defence.

Well, the case for slashing spending here can be argued back and forwards, but the fact is that no Nationalist government is, in practice, going to be much impressed by it.

Indeed, so long as that government is despised by the vast majority of people inside and outside South Africa it is at least logical to maintain a very formidable defence force.

Then are there those tempting but ultimately disastrous spending curbs that can be imposed on infrastructure development (something of that has already been taking place).

From an immediate political side there are fewer difficulties in reducing the resources going to roads, railways, harbours and so on than in most others.

But the economy will pay dearly in the long run for such action.

The one big redeeming feature of the excessive surge in government expenditure in the early 1970s was that much of it went on infrastructure — Richards Bay, Sishen-Saldanha, etc — which paid handsome dividends in later years.

We come, of course, to the civil service.

There can be little doubt that the huge pay rises of the past year — about 25% on average — have added to the overall economic difficulties.

But it is no good thinking the answer simply lies in slamming the lid on civil service pay. That will produce an even more inefficient public service as many of the key people quit in frustration.

In the end the best bet must be to cut back drastically on the reason for there being so many civil servants.

That means sweeping abolition of controls, many of them at the heart of apartheid, so that there is no need for such a vast army of enforcement.

But will Mr Du Plessis tell that to the Cabinet — and, if he did, would his colleagues listen?

CSO: 3400/135

## ECONOMISTS SLAM GOVERNMENT BUNGLING

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 14 Oct 84 p 6

[Article by Alec Hogg]

[Text]

THE full spectrum of the Government's economic strategy, ranging from State spending to interest rate policy, came under heavy fire this week.

In the most concerted attack yet, heavyweight economists hammered virtually every aspect of economic policy implemented in the past three years.

They called for a new involvement of the private sector in economic policy-making.

The usually less-critical Assocom chief executive, Raymond Parsons, said: "We must depart from the view that Pretoria always knows best."

### Radical

Economists agreed that unless there was a radical change in the Government's attitude, the private sector would be faced with increasing inflation, high interest rates, an increasing tax burden and low economic growth for many years.

The conclusions were drawn at an Economic Society of SA gathering in Johannesburg. Under discus-

sion was "The current crisis in economic policy".

The attack was led by Mr Parsons and four other economists — Senbank's Louis Geldenhuys, Joubert Botha of the University of the Witwatersrand, JCT's Ronnie Bethlehem and Rand Afrikaans University's Geert de Wet.

### Worst state

None of the 100 economists present came out on the side of the Government.

Speakers reached the same conclusion — misguided, autocratic policy decisions by the Government had pushed the economy into its worst state since the 1930 depression.

Most critical was Senbank's chief economist, Louis Geldenhuys, who said the seeds of the current crisis were sown many years ago.

"The rapid growth in State spending has been concealed by, among others, cliches like 'financial discipline' and increased taxes."

Politicians first determined what their spending would be and then adjusted taxes to ensure the funds

"without seriously evaluating the implications of their actions".

Mr Geldenhuys criticised this as "a short-sighted approach. Trying to keep the Budget deficit low regardless of the impact which increased taxes have on the private sector is a grave mistake."

Taken to its final conclusion this attitude, would lead to the disastrous situation where the private sector was forced to carry an ever-increasing taxation burden to keep the public service going.

It would also keep the inflation rate booming and ensure that interest rates remained high.

### Concealed

"That we have a crisis in fiscal policy is undeniable.

"The Government has concealed the underlying trend in the growth of current, or operating expenditure, by cutting capital spending.

"The problem is that cutting spending on capital projects is just a postponement. We still need those roads, schools and prisons and will have to build them and pay for them in future."

"The growth in current spending is at the heart of SA's problems. We have now reached a stage where the Government has to borrow to finance current spending."

Assocom's Mr Parsons was equally outspoken.

"Communications on economic policy between the Government and the private sector broke down completely over the past 12 months — a time during which crucial decisions had to be taken."

Mr Parsons criticised the autocratic attitude adopted by the authorities, saying: "In the US they need a full congressional debate before a tax is increased. In the UK, the Chancellor of the Exchequer holds frank and open discussions with the private sector about the economic policies which are open to him."

"The position is totally different here. Secrecy by the authorities' action had had to be right. But over the past few years this certainly hasn't been the case in SA. If there were less secrecy, the margin for error would be reduced."

### In the dark

RAU's economic head, Professor de Wet said: "What we have substituted is a bad system for an even worse one."

"Previously, we knew there was a ceiling in interest rates. Now, with the introduction of the so-called freer financial system the authorities are still trying to control interest rates, but we don't know at what level they are aiming."

Ronnie Bethlehem, group economic consultant of Johannesburg Consolidated Investment, said: "The authorities have analysed the business cycle incorrectly since 1980."

"They have put the balance of payments problems ahead of the inflation problem — not realising that the two are inseparable. There has also been a total failure by the authorities to identify priorities in the economy."

"The recurring failures have affected the credibility of the authorities. The re-establishment of this all-important factor could take a long time."

"There must be a clear statement on what the goals of the policies are. It is wrong for Pretoria to exploit the ignorance of the private sector in any way."

### Predictable

"There is a strong case for SA to adopt a medium-term strategy where monetary and fiscal policies are formally approached as one."

The head of the department of economics at Wits, Professor Botha, said the authorities' actions had had a predictable effect on producers, traders and consumers — "When inflation keeps rising, people will keep spending."

He criticised the way the July GST increase had been handled, saying: "It is most uncalled for and most unusual for a Minister of Finance to announce an increase of taxes in advance. Knowledge that there was going to be an increase led to panic buying."

Prof Botha also attacked the interest-rate policy. "Any favourable impact which high interest rates may have will be nullified by expectations of even higher inflation."

"High interest rates also have the most unfavourable distribution effect. They penalise those who in the past barely managed to make ends meet."

RETIRING INDIAN EDUCATION DIRECTOR SPEAKS OUT

Durban POST NATAL in English 3-6 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Khalil Aniff]

**[Text]** Director of Indian Education Mr Gabriel Krog, who retires at the end of the month, talked this week of "enemies" he had made in the Indian community during his controversy-filled career as an educationist.

Mr Krog refused however to name his "enemies", saying it would serve no useful purpose to "expose the culprits".

"During my career I have made many friends in the Indian community and the teaching fraternity in particular.

"But at the same time I must admit there have been certain people who made me their enemy.

"In the end, I am personally concerned only about the friends, and I treasure them," he said.

Mr Krog was speaking after the official announcement that he is to retire at the end of this month after serving Indian education for almost 20 years, nine years as Director.

Mr Krog's controversial image as Director reached its peak when he adopted a hardline attitude towards pupils protesting against the Republic Festival celebrations during the 1980 school boycott.

At that time scores of pupils were suspended for taking part in the boycott and certain sections of the Press and the teaching profession labelled him "arrogant and unco-operative".

The relationship between Mr Krog and the former South African Indian Council, which controlled Indian education, was also strained over educational matters.

Referring to the growth of Indian education, Mr Krog said it had sprung in "leaps and bounds".

"Over the years the whole structure of Indian education was given a massive facelift. But the biggest breakthrough came in 1982 when we rid the system of the dreaded platoon classes."

Mr Krog refused to talk about his strained relationship with the former Indian Council or its

control of Indian education. "I cannot be the judge of their doings. People from the outside, like the public, are in a better position to judge their actions," he said.

Mr Krog dismissed as "utter rubbish" speculation that his unexpected retirement was because he did not want to serve under Mr Kassie Ramduth, the new Indian Minister of Education in the House of Delegates.

"I reached retirement age last year," he said.

Mr Krog was a teacher and lecturer at various white schools before becoming a planner of Indian education in January 1965. Nine months later he was promoted to the post of Chief Planner.

In May 1968 he was made Deputy Director and became Director in 1975, a post he has held since.

EDITORIAL ON SECURITY SITUATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] During a time of reform such as the one South Africa is going through, it was to be expected that there would be an increase in the need for preserving law and order.

The deception comes from two sides: from reactionary forces which are resisting with all their might a movement which is sweeping their worn out views under the rug, and from radical forces which put a lot of importance in the failure of reforms to succeed, since such reforms would threaten their very reason for existing.

Signs of activity on the part of both the reactionary and the radical forces in South Africa have been notable of late, and it would be absurd to hope that their activities are going to diminish by themselves.

For these reasons there is a realistic, democratic basis for the strong security measures announced last week by the Minister for Law and Order. Minister Louis le Grange made it known that the police forces are being increased from 47,000 to 68,000 and that there will also be closer cooperation between the police and the armed forces.

Simultaneously the Minister revealed facts about the United Democratic Front which raise serious questions about this extra-parliamentary organization, particularly concerning its ties with the outlawed African National Congress and the South African Communist Party.

The UDF, the result of a merger of a large number of dissimilar organizations without clear leadership or even a cohesive political program--except that they are against "the regime"--carried out a successful campaign of intimidation prior to the recent Colored and Indian elections, deepening the grave objections to its connection with the democracy.

In addition, it is suspected of being involved as an organization in the unrest which has reigned especially in black neighborhoods of the Transvaal, in which case the proper way of dealing with its members who are responsible for this is for them to be summoned to court. If UDF

members are found guilty of violence and similar misdeeds or conspiracy thereto by the courts, it can only be detrimental to the already suspect front. We still believe that by far the majority of South Africans absolutely refuse to be associated with violence and with movements which use violence.

Furthermore, it would appear to be desirable that the population be better informed, on a continuing basis, about exactly how sinister foreign movements of violence such as the ANC and the Communist Party view domestic fronts such as the UDF. Would a movement such as the UDF not benefit from legislation placing an absolute ban on communists and other information which at present pose big problems for the UDF?

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CSO: 3401/31

EDUCATOR CALLS FOR RESTRUCTURING OF SOCIETY

Durban POST NATAL in English 3-6 Oct 84 p 10

[Article by Kanthan Pillay]

[Text]

EDUCATION, Professor Coovadia says, is not the major determinant of any society.

The major force in any society is its economic base, and if one thinks of society as a "pyramid", the base of the pyramid on which everything else rests is that economic set of relationships.

"It follows that everything above the base of that pyramid is determined by that base. This means that economic relationships will determine not only education but a whole range of other fields as well, for example, the media, religious institutions, politics, and the state as a whole. And this is the case in any society.

"Therefore it follows that in any type of economic situation, you have a particular type of education dictated by that situation."

But in addition to this, he said, education has an important role in perpetuating the economic structure on which it is based, so it serves a function of reproducing that type of society.

How does that apply to South Africa?

"If we go along with the description of the South African situation embodied in the two words 'racial capitalism',

in terms of our model, this racial capitalism will form the base of our pyramid; our set of economic relationships.

"There is a very, very powerful racial element to that set of economic relationships and it follows this would in turn dictate an education which perpetuates this system. Under this, our education logically should promote free enterprise, capitalism, and would make socialism and other economic situations less appealing.

"And in addition to that, it entrenches racialism: the division of schools into 'white' schools and 'black' schools, the need for a permit to enter 'white' universities — this is a direct effect of the racial capitalist base of our society. And this in turn promotes the racial capitalist nature of our society."

Economic factors, he said, influence education achievement in a direct way as these affect the ability of people to use the educational system.

"One of our contentions is that with people like the Rajbansis and Hendrickses in positions of 'authority', there is going to be a 'de-racialising' of education to some extent because of the international and internal opposition to

apartheid. They are now diffusing the colour-bar in this country and creating a new criterion — 'merit'.

"Whereas in the past, educational opportunity was determined by race, now the State is going to say it is dictated by merit.

"'Merit' however is determined by economic and social conditions and can be linked to these factors from birth.

"The care a mother receives during pregnancy and delivery; the care she receives after delivery; all contribute to the physical and mental well-being of a child.

"After birth, there is the question of environmental factors: how well parents talk to their children. The physical world around children. Their playing fields, whether they have a natural world to explore. Nursery schools, day-care centres, kindergartens. Then, of course, the familiar school situation, quality of facilities available, quality of staff.

"All these factors are related directly to economic forces, and those things affect the growth and development of children.

"So it follows that if the development, growth and ma-

turity of children depend on economic factors, then their final education achievements or so-called 'merit' will be determined by economic factors. So you cannot look at merit in abstraction, you must look at all these factors.

"But what's more, in any society, education on merit will in turn determine your position in that society. So that we have a situation where professionals, managers, supervisors, the rich, the elite, the owners of property; are derived from a small group of educated people.

"So we have a situation where 'merit' determines your position in society but 'merit' is in turn determined by your position in society — it becomes a vicious circle."

But moving on from this, he said, it was important to realise that the South African situation was facing a "crisis".

"This crisis is the direct result of a number of factors such as international pressure for change, labour unrest, educational unrest, political unrest and many others.

"On the educational front, there are two ways in which the state has responded to this crisis: the De Lange Commission and, secondly, the new constitution.

"The De Lange Commission was obviously a direct response to the crisis. Its recommendations must be understood in the context of its purpose being to diffuse a crisis — to stem resistance to apartheid by presenting a more 'acceptable' alternative.

"The recommendations were also intended to modulate the educational system so that it more accurately reflected the demands of that

society.

"So its call for compulsory and free education for all was intrinsically hollow, because if education is essentially defective, then what is the point of having a free and compulsory education which is not worth having? Bantu education is bantu education even if it is free and compulsory.

"The second point is that education is free for about nine years, but in the last three years of those nine years — when the pupil is about 12 — there is a division.

"If the pupil wants to go into 'academic' education — and it must be remembered that academic education can be correlated with the more liberating purposes of education, the more skilled tasks of society, professionals, managers, supervisors, teachers, university professionals, those who are more privileged — and if you want that type of education, you have to pay for it, and this deliberately channels people into a particular direction.

"The poorer you are, the greater will be the tendency to move towards a more vocational education — artisans, skilled labour, and so on.

"So the 'free education' slogan is being used in a devious way to promote in essence the channelling of African people into vocational training."

Examples of this, he said, could be seen in where the Department of Education and Training and private enterprise through the creation of a number of facilities were promoting vocational training, such as 'on-site' training in the case of private enterprise.

"DET is training more

African teachers in these fields, they are opening more technikons, and many of the old bantu-education schools are now becoming 'technical' schools."

From the direction in which the educational structure was changing, he said, it seemed that in the future, universities would be catering more for post-graduate research, social science, the humanities; for the class of people who were more "privileged" in society.

"On the other hand we will have technikons with more technically oriented education catering for even engineering, architecture and the sciences."

But now moving on to the new constitution, he said, there were three consequences which stemmed from it which directly affected education:

- The factors that affect the quality of education — standards, norms, and most importantly financing — are classed under 'general affairs' and with the built-in white majority in government, these are still very much under white control.

- The new constitution will cost lot of money, and whereas that money could have been used for financing education, it will now be used on "non-productive" areas like the creation of a whole new bureaucracy for coloureds and one for Indians which would in turn mean an increase in costs which would lead to a diminishing in standards.

- There would now be further fragmentation with Indians, coloureds, and whites becoming more "regimented" and further divided along racial lines.

"So we have a situation where the State is now going to say: 'We've removed apart-

heid, everything is now on merit!'

"We must ask society to move away from these slogans, because the state is going to employ them to suit their own ends while the basis of society remains unchanged."

But having examined the problem, what was the alternative? In a free society, what should education do?

"Education should be able to liberate man from the shackles of his environment.

"If you cannot read, you can't get information from newspapers or books. If you don't understand language, you can't get information from radio or television. If you can't understand computers, you can't get information as quickly as others could. Even people like me — academics — are going to get left behind in the next generation if we don't keep apace.

"If people are not taught basics like science, arts, literature, their ability to participate in civilisation is diminished. That should be a major function of civilisation — to liberate them from the bonds of their environment.

"So in a new society, we would couple that with the ability to fit people into a proper role in society. Every man, woman, and child would be given that sort of basic education to liberate them and equip them to deal with living. To promote creativity, the quality of life, and the ability to participate in all of society's advances.

"But to put this into operation, we have to go back to our basic model — our pyramid. It follows that we will have to change the economic basis of our society before we can contemplate any real change towards promoting the type of educational structure we would desire."

NEED TO REFORM SECURITY LEGISLATION VOICED

Durban POST NATAL in English 17-20 Oct 84 p 13

[Article by Bhadra Ranchod]

[Text]

THE judgement handed down by the Full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court last week was awaited with keen interest.

An application brought by six dissidents (also known as the Consulate Six) to have a second set of detention notices issued by the Minister of Law and Order in terms of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act of 1982 declared invalid evoked widespread interest both locally and internationally.

Drama followed the decision handed down on September 7 by Judge Brian Law when he ordered the release of five of the applicants from prison on the grounds that the detention notices were void.

The Minister, Mr le Grange, ordered their immediate rearrest and issued a second set of detention notices which could not be served as the men disappeared for several days before seeking refuge in the British Consulate in Durban.

In this case, the most widely publicised to come before our courts in recent years, the spotlight was focused on the state of civil liberties and the role of the courts in protecting individual rights in South Africa.

It should be borne in mind that this was the first major case to come before the courts since the new constitution came into operation which extended political rights to coloureds and Indians — an event which was regarded both locally and in many Western nations as the first tentative step in extending democracy in South Africa.

There was inevitably deep concern at the use of extraordinary powers vested in the Minister of Law and Order to detain persons without trial on the eve of the coloured and Indian elections.

### **Freedom**

The second application was referred to the Full Bench of the Natal Provincial Division which

treated the matter as one of urgency. Quite correctly so, because the personal freedom of the applicants was at stake.

The court did not hand down its judgement immediately. More than two weeks passed following the hearing before the three judges finally announced their decision. The application to have the detention notices issued in terms of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act declared void was dismissed with costs.

In a closely reasoned judgement running to 33 pages the court explained how it reached its decision that the Minister of Law and Order had complied with the requirements of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act. The detention notices were therefore valid.

In effect, the applicants may be lawfully detained in a prison for as long as the Minister deems necessary. There is no obligation on him to furnish reasons or grounds for doing so.

The Act vests power in him to order the deten-

tion of any person who in his opinion engages in activities which endanger the state or law and order. Section 28(3)(b) of the Act does, however, require the Minister to provide a written statement which is to accompany the detention notice.

The relevant part of Section 28(3)(b) reads as follows:

... a written statement by the Minister (shall set) forth the reasons for the detention of the person concerned and so much of the information which induced the Minister to issue the notice in question as can, in the opinion of the Minister, be disclosed without detriment to the public interest."

In the case of the applicants, the detention notices were accompanied by written statements which were identical save for the name of the detainee. It took the following form:

"I am satisfied that the said Archibald Jacob Gu-mede engages in activities which endanger the maintenance of law and order. "Information which induced me to issue the said notice (detention order): By acts and utterances the said Archibald Jacob Gu-mede did himself and in collaboration with other persons attempt to create a revolutionary climate in the Republic of South Africa thereby causing a situation endangering the maintenance of law and order.

"No other information can in my opinion be disclosed without detriment to the public interest."

## Sabotage

The reasons given in the statement are couched in rather vague language. One may have difficulty in assuming that the Minister has information that an indictable offence such as sabotage or subversion was committed by the particular individual.

If it were so, then the Minister could have served a detention notice in terms of Section 29 which covers the case of a person suspected of having committed an offence. Alternatively, he could allow the law to take its normal course by leaving it to the Attorney General to take the matter to court and formally issue an indictment against the individual.

It is not clear what the Minister understands or means by the assertion that the applicant Gu-mede "by acts of utterances... attempts to create a revolutionary climate."

No such offence exists under our law and it is open to conjecture whether he is referring to protest politics or to the boycott campaign against the new constitution or to anti-apartheid activities or to acts of civil disobedience or some other information. The Minister, however, decided that it was not in the public interest to disclose any further information.

It is evident then that the statement does not contain information that a clear breach of the law was committed. Should one engage in guess work to ascertain whether there are adequate grounds for depriving the individuals of his liberty? How are we to know if the Minister has formed an opinion on the basis of information which may or may not be entirely accurate if it is not disclosed to the court?

The court, however, seems to have had no difficulty with the written statement. It held that:

"The Minister is required to set forth the reasons for the detention of the person concerned; he is not called upon to give the reasons why he is of the opinion or is satisfied or has reason to suspect that certain conditions exist."

The court expressed its satisfaction with the written statement as setting out the reasons for the detention adequately! It had no difficulty in accepting that the Minister alone had the sole discretion to disclose or not to disclose information on why an individual is to be deprived of his liberty.

## Fallible

Instead of championing individual freedom and the Rule of Law, the court came close to endorsing detention without trial when it stated that:

"The provisions of the Act could be described... as constituting a measure of preventive justice (sic)... (it) vests the Minister with a discretion of a wide and drastic kind... its object clearly is to stop and prevent at the earliest possible stage of any activity likely to endanger the security of the State or the maintenance of law and order. It follows that to achieve this object prompt and unfettered action is manifestly necessary and it is with this in mind that the legislature has no doubt thought it advisable to vest the Minister with power to act in the public interest as soon as he is of the opinion or is satisfied or has reason to suspect that certain conditions exist."

No matter how much confidence one may have in a particular Minister acting bona fide, it must be appreciated that he, like everyone of us, is fallible. Depriving an individual of his personal liberty in the manner contemplated by the Internal Security Act has far-reaching consequences in a society such as ours.

## Danger

It may be sheer coincidence that the detainees are in the main persons who are not white and not infrequently effective leaders of organisations opposed to the Government's racial policies. There is a danger that the public may say this legislation's primary purpose is to deal with dissidents rather than the maintenance of state security.

The court did have an opportunity in this case to express the need for judicial review of administrative action. It could have reasserted the fundamental values of our common law especially the maintenance of the rule of law. It chose not to do so.

At a recent dinner party, a prominent American judge asked a local judge "why don't you in South Africa do more to effect changes? The reply was: "We do try but our system is different. If the intention of Parliament is clear, we have to apply the law no matter what our personal views or convictions are. If we had a Bill of Rights as you in America have, it would certainly help."

Indians are now in Parliament and will have co-responsibility for the administration of the security laws. Both the National Peoples' Party and Solidarity favour the maintenance of the Rule of Law and the inclusion of a Bill of Rights in the Constitution. For a start, could the House of Delegates then not initiate reform of our security legislation along the lines suggested in this article?

UNION ATTACKS 'INEFFECTIVE' INDUSTRIAL COURT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Oct 84 p 7

[Article by Carolyn Dempster]

[Text]

Workers are losing "all faith" in the Industrial Court as a means of righting wrongful actions by their employers and are likely to turn increasingly to other means.

This is the warning issued by the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu), who this week hit out at the court's judgment on the Screenex Wire Weaving Manufacturing case as "disappointing and dissatisfying".

Nearly two years after the dispute, and eight months after the end of the trial, the court had issued a judgment which contained inaccuracies and seemed to remove from migrant workers "much of the meagre protection they enjoyed from the law", said the union.

The most worrying aspect of this was that the rights of migrant workers to be represented in negotiations by their trade unions had been removed at a stroke.

In effect, the judgment placed migrant workers outside the protection of the law and denied them full trade union rights. It also made them second-class members of the Industrial Council.

The court had failed to give any judgment as to whether the company's refusal to negotiate with the union was an unfair labour practice; referred to non-existent legislation (the Black Workers Areas' Act) and had accorded white workers special status in the case, Mawu claimed.

It was becoming increasingly clear that the court had drawn back from the progressive role it had played since 1979 in establishing some rights for workers, said the union.

In the light of recent judgments handed down by the court and the Minister of Manpower's refusal to appoint independent boards in dismissal disputes "Mawu believes that unions will have to re-evaluate their entire attitude to the Industrial Court".

South African workers would have to ask themselves if they could still benefit from the court, Mawu added.

**A key ruling which has wide ramifications for the employment status and rights of migrant labourers was handed down by the Industrial Court this week, nearly two years after the dispute was declared.**

The judgment, by Mr J A Erasmus, additional member of the Industrial Court in the dispute between the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and Screenex Wire Weaving Manufacturing, comes eight months after the court hearing.

Ten migrant workers, who lost their employment on December 9 1982 when their contracts were not renewed, were not "retrenched", the court found.

Mr Erasmus ruled that the workers should not be reinstated on the basis of an unfair labour practice. But because the company had not given the migrant workers due warning, they should be awarded back pay.

On this basis, the court determined that five of the applicants be awarded three months' salary, three of the applicants should be given two months' salary, and the two remaining applicants the equivalent of one months' salary.

Mawu originally charged that the Alrode company had committed a series of unfair labour practices in:

- Failing to meet and negotiate with a representative trade union.
- Retrenching 10 employees on December 9 1982 contrary to established practices and procedures, and in an unfair manner in that the retrenchments were unnecessary.
- Retrenching the same employees contrary to the provisions of the main agreement for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry.
- Dismissing two employees in circumstances which the company was not entitled by law to do.

During the course of the hearing, it was determined that the affected workers had been employed by the Alrode company for periods ranging from two to 12 years.

Screenex admitted that on December 9 1982 the 10 employees had been informed that their migrant labour contracts would not be renewed and their reference books were signed off — resulting in immediate retrenchment.

The company also admitted to the allegations that it had not applied fair retrenchment procedures in that it failed to give proper prior warning of the retrenchments, failed to consult a representative trade union or

worker representatives, failed to afford the retrenched adequate opportunity to find alternate employment, did not apply the principle of Last In First Out (LIFO) and did not offer any alternatives to retrenchment.

The court found that the expiry of the contracts through the natural passage of time did not constitute retrenchment. Because the employees had not been retrenched *per se*, the loss of employment could not be said to be an unfair labour practice, said Mr Erasmus.

"There can only be a question of retrenchment when a valid contract exists and the worker is forceably retrenched due to the fact that his job has either become redundant, or there is insufficient work to warrant his further employment," he added.

Secondly, the employers could not have contravened the provisions of the main agreement if the employees were not retrenched.

However, Mr Erasmus did find that, where annual migrant labour contracts were not going to be renewed after the first renewal, "there rests an obligation on the employer to give the employee reasonable notice that it is not going to renew the contract".

## UNIONS SUPPORT BOYCOTT OF SIMBA PRODUCTS

Durban POST NATAL in English 9-13 Oct 84 p 3

[Text]

**THE CALL** for a boycott of Simba products by the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union has been supported by more than 30 trade unions with a combined membership of 400 000.

They have pledged support for the boycott which was called by SFAWU following the dismissal of 422 Simba Quix employees in August.

Simba dismissed their entire black work force after they went on strike to protest against the dismissal of three colleagues.

SFAWU president, Chris Dlamini, said when strike action was taken, Simba dismissed the entire African workforce and started recruiting coloured workers.

The company had dismissed two of the three workers for "refusing to carry out a lawful in-

struction" and the other for "damaging company property".

Mr Dlamini said Simba's refusal to reinstate African workers "would not go unchallenged."

The boycott, he said, would continue until Simba management agreed to open negotiations on the reinstatement of all the workers who were dismissed.

Managing director of Simba, Mr JC du Toit, said the three dismissals had been within the disciplinary code of the agreement between Simba and the union. The dismissals had subsequently been re-investigated and were found to be fair.

"The shop stewards were asked to provide new and further evidence for the reinstatement of the three and during nine meetings with them they were unable to do this," Mr du Toit said.

"Numerous attempts during the ensuing three days by management to get the shop

stewards and the president of Fosatu to discuss the matter further failed and management informed the union of their options of taking the dispute to arbitration or mediation," Mr Du Toit said.

General secretary of SFAWU, Mr Jay Naidoo, said the response to the call had been "overwhelming".

• Unions and organisations who have pledged support for the boycott include SFAWU's umbrella body, the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), the Council of Unions of South Africa, African Food and Canning Workers' Union, South African Allied Workers' Union, General and Allied Workers' Union, and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union.

Church, political and student organisations who have come out in support of the boycott include the Transvaal Indian Congress, the United Democratic Front, Diakonia and the Natal Indian Congress.

CSO: 3400/135

**BLACK UNION TO FIGHT FOR ASBESTOS BAN**

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Oct 84 p 7

[Article by Carolyn Dempster]

[Text]

**A national campaign to get asbestos mining in South Africa banned has been mounted by the Black Allied Mining and Construction Workers' Union.**

The aim is to bring to the attention of black mineworkers and black communities the health hazards of occupational and environmental exposure to the mineral fibre.

Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, the union's general secretary, said in Johannesburg yesterday that the campaign had the full support of union members in mining and construction.

He added that communities in and near the asbestos mining areas of the North-Eastern Transvaal and Northern Cape would be told of the dangers of exposure to the mineral fibres. There would be meetings, and pamphlets would be circulated describing asbestos dangers.

The union also plans to rally international support for the campaign, and will alert Lesotho, Zambia and Mozambique to asbestos hazards.

South Africa is one of the world's largest producers of blue asbestos (crocidolite) — held to be the most hazardous of the five types of asbestos fibre — and is the world's sole producer of brown asbestos (amosite).

Inhalation of asbestos fibres

can result in asbestosis, a crippling fibrosis of lung tissue; mesothelioma, a fatal cancer of the lung lining; and bronchogenic carcinoma, which has a high fatality rate.

The international health lobby against the mining of asbestos and manufacture of asbestos products has resulted in the fibre being banned in Scandinavia and Holland, with stringent dust levels legislated for in Britain and Europe.

Figures released by the Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases show that there were a total of 5 140 asbestosis victims between 1967 and 1983, 212 compensated cases of mesothelioma, and 57 cases of bronchogenic carcinoma.

A total of 704 people are recorded to have died from the three diseases.

Compensation paid out for occupational diseases on the mines is grossly discriminatory, and black workers receive only a fraction of the amount paid to their white colleagues for the same diseases.

The Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) has called on asbestos mine managements to increase compensation to black workers suffering from asbestosis from R1 790 to R15 000.

White workers receive a lump sum payment of R24 000.

CSO: 3400/135

BUSINESSMEN FORESEE SLUMP WORSENING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 84 p 13

[Text]

Businesses are being hit hard by current economic conditions, and most of them expect the situation to get even worse before the end of the year.

Barclays Bank's quarterly business opinion survey shows the number of pessimists in the business world has risen sharply.

At the end of June, 53 percent of respondents in the survey expected a further deterioration in business during the subsequent quarter; at the end of the September quarter 85 percent were pessimistic.

Those "reasonably optimistic" about the business outlook in the months immediately ahead dropped from 47 percent in June to 13 percent at the end of September. Only two percent expressed outright optimism.

The general picture which has emerged from of the survey is "one of the bleakest yet reflected in these surveys", says the report.

"Most respondents single out the severe drought, the tightening of the hire purchase terms, the record high level to which interest rates have now risen and cutbacks in expenditure by government and semi-government departments and organisations as

factors which they foresee will very adversely affect demand and order levels in the period ahead," says the report.

While the recession would deepen, current high interest rates will have to stay for "quite a while" for inflation to be brought down to the desired level.

The sharp interest rates rise is likely to have a marked impact on demand and expenditures, hence on growth and employment in the economy, within six months.

But it is likely to take longer than six months for the sharp rise in interest rates to bring a marked reduction in inflation, mainly because the inflation rate in the period ahead is largely the outcome of price and wage increases in the immediate past and partly because of the cost-raising effects of interest rate increases in the short-run.

The Government's measures for reducing inflation to the targeted 10 percent next year are questioned by Barclays, which says it should rather apply control over wages and prices to achieve its aim. It should ensure that no price or wage under its administration rises by more than 10 percent in the year ahead.

CSO: 3400/135

TUCSA CRITICIZES MANPOWER COMMISSION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 84 p 2M

[Article by Carolyn Dempster]

[Excerpt]

The National Manpower Commission (NMC) has been urged to become a forum for employers and employees or risk losing credibility with the 400 000-member Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa).

The warning was made in a resolution passed unanimously at Tucsa's 30th annual conference in Durban last month, and is part of mounting criticism of the NMC.

In the Tucsa newsletter *Labour Mirror* the council points out that only 13 of the 61 members of the NMC are drawn from trade unions.

Tucsa president Mr Robbie Botha said there was no place on the commission for academics who were either furthering their own studies or promoting their universities, and there was no place for any of those who had a secondary interest in labour.

FUTURE

Labour peace was a matter between employers and employees, and the trade unions could not allow themselves to become rubber stamps for the civil service and academics.

The council has appointed a delegation to raise its views on the future of the NMC with the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis.

● Dr Hennie Reynders, chairman of the National Manpower Commission, has agreed to continue in the position for another year.

Dr Reynders was due to retire at the end of September after five years with the NMC and the Department of Manpower.

The Minister offered his personal thanks to Dr Reynders for his role in establishing the NMC as the foremost manpower advisory body.

He also welcomed Dr Reynders's decision to stay on in the position.

CSO: 3400/135

MINES RECEIVE HIGHEST RAND PRICE FOR GOLD OUTPUT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Oct 84 p 9

[Article by Duncan Collings]

[Text]

Although the rand see-sawed wildly yesterday against a rampant US dollar, touching one new low after another, gold held up surprisingly well on world markets with the result that South African gold mines are receiving their highest rand price yet for their production.

The lowest point touched by the rand against the dollar yesterday was 55,70/77 US cents, while gold traded little changed at around the \$340 mark — as indeed it has done for quite a number of trading sessions now.

Based on this combination the country's gold producers will receive about R610 an ounce on gold sold overseas — the first time the rand gold price has exceeded R600.

Not even in the halcyon days of 1980, when the world gold price touched \$800, did the gold mines receive such a high income — because the rand against the US dollar was then in the 1,35 range, giving the mines only R595 for their production.

VERY GOOD TAX RECEIPTS

By all indications the dollar has not yet run out of steam, although it dipped fractionally overnight in the US. Thus South Africa can look forward to a bonanza year in bullion production.

In practical terms this means that the Government will receive extremely good tax payments from the industry, while its own outlay in terms of assistance to marginal mines — there is not a single gold producer operating at a loss at the current rand gold price — will be extremely low.

This more-than-welcome bonanza will help the authorities to balance their books and keep off the pressure for another rise in South Africa's tax rates.

It is not only the gold mining industry that is benefiting from the low rand/dollar exchange rate. All the country's mineral exporters — such

as the chrome mines, manganese producers, the coal, antimony, iron ore and other industries — have generally had their contracts written in dollar terms.

Should the current agricultural season benefit from normal weather and production recover to average levels, the country will not only benefit from the exports that will result but also from being able to avoid costly imports of essential foods such as those in the past two seasons.

Thus, while the domestic economy may be in for a battering with business confidence generally extremely low, industries and companies which rely heavily on exports for their existence are in for a good year.

The devaluation of the rand should have also given South Africa's manufacturers an edge in world markets. Regrettably, this has not been the case.

South Africa's inflation — running at a rate at least double that of major trading partners — has eroded any price edge that may have resulted from the low rand rate, while the country's abysmally low productivity, too, has not helped the manufacturing sector on world markets.

Inflation and low productivity remain two of the major stumbling blocks the country must tackle before any progress can be made in terms of getting the economy moving again.

Last night the Finance Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, told the 25th anniversary dinner of the Association of General Banks that the authorities were determined to win the battle against these twin evils.

He said that recent, somewhat draconian, measures adopted by the authorities would remain in place until the battle against inflation was won or at least was a long way down the road to having been won.

His message was clear. The country will have to bite the bullet now in expectation of better times ahead.

CSO: 3400/135

NEW GOLD FIND REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Oct 84 p 15

[Article by Brenday Ryan]

[Text]

**MAJOR** gold-bearing ore reserves may lie west and south of the Vaal Reefs mine which is drilling both areas intensively at present.

This is one of the conclusions of an in-depth report on Vaal Reefs produced by the mining research department of JSE stockbrokers Davis Borkum Hare.

The drilling work west of the Vaal Reefs lease area is examining an extension of the Ventersdorp Contact Reef (VCR) while the exploration work to the south is looking at extensions to the Vaal Reef orebody.

The report says Vaal Reefs has carried out a drilling programme on the farm Goedgenoeg adjacent to the western boundary of the VCR area.

Researchers who analysed borehole results estimate that there is an extension to the VCR channel containing about 15-million tons of ore, at an in-situ grade of 9g/t over 112cm equivalent to 1 000cm-g/t.

The recovery grade is estimated at about 7g/t.

Researchers say that a shaft will probably have to be sunk to exploit the area because the Nos 6 and 7 shafts are too far away and their workings are deeper than the new area. This would make access difficult.

They believe a shaft with a hoisting capacity of about 120 000 tons a month would be adequate and could cost about R200m, in 1984 money values, or R49m after Vaal Reefs claimed the tax benefits of the capex.

They estimate the after-tax profit of mining the area could be about R282m and the discounted return be more than 20% assuming a gold price of not less than R15 000/kg which is way below present price levels of more than R18 000/kg.

"Given the magnitude of the profits it is likely that plans are already on the drawing board to include this area in mining as early as possible," the brokers say.

They believe a shaft could start producing from the area by 1991 reaching full production by 1993. The mineral rights to the area are held by Anglo American Corporation.

Turning to the Vaal Reef, the researchers estimate that the Moab area south of the present lease area could contain about 79-million tons of ore at an in-situ grade of 36,5g/t over 54,4cm, equivalent to 1 987cm-g/t. This is equal to an in-situ grade of 15,28g/t assuming a stoping width of 130cm.

"We consider it highly probable that, at some stage, the No 10 shaft and Moab areas will be exploited by Vaal Reefs. With the older shaft areas in the North Lease becoming mined out over the next 10-15 years, it is expected that these southern areas will be brought in as replacements," the researchers say.

However they say no major announcement concerning this area can be expected within the next few years and that no mining will take place there before 1994 at the earliest.

Moab is the term used to cover a number of farms in the region to which Anglo American Gold Investment (Amgold) holds mineral rights.

The brokers feel that Vaal Reefs may not sink a new No 10 shaft to exploit the area as is widely believed but could look for a less-costly alternative.

They believe instead that the mine will, as far as possible, use its existing facilities and particularly the huge combined hoisting capacity of the Nos 8 and 9 shafts.

The No 8 shaft has a hoisting capacity of 280 000 tons a month while the No 9 shaft is expected to start production at 190 000 tons a month and build up to 280 000 tons a month by 1986. The brokers believe that eventually the No 9 shaft could have its capacity pushed to 360 000 tons a month.

They suggest that two men/material shafts could be sunk to exploit the Moab reserves and the ore mined will be transported underground to the Nos 8 and 9 shafts for hoisting.

CSQ: 3400/135

## RAND MINES TO BUILD REDUCTION PLANT AT HARMONY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 84 p 11

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text]

Harmony Gold Mining is to build a reduction plant costing R40 million at No 4 shaft complex; it will be capable of treating 120 000 tons of ore a month. Construction will start before the end of the year.

The decision was announced in the Rand Mines Group's results for the quarter to September 30.

Working profit increased from R28,6 million to R41 million and profit after tax and state's share of profit was only a fraction more than in the last quarter, at R25,3 million.

The very minor increase was almost wholly due to the effect of the increases in white salaries and wages granted in May and June and to black wage increases on July 1. In addition GST was increased from seven to 10 percent on July 1.

Ore milled was up slightly to 2 071 000 tons, which produced 8 326 kg of gold, an increase of 569 kg. The gold yield remained much the same at 4,02 g/t (4,03 g/t).

It was also an uneventful quarter for uranium. There was a marginal increase of slime and oxide-produced uranium treated, while the yield showed a slight decrease from 0,092 kg/t to 0,089 kg/t.

At ERPM profit jumped dramatically from R1,2 million to R8,2 million as there was no tax or state share of profits.

State assistance claimed was R13,3 million and the September quarter's results are adjusted for the year-to-date in respect of capex approved by the Government Mining Engineer as qualifying for assistance under the Gold Mines Assistance Act and not previously included for state assistance purposes.

Ore milled remained fairly static at 724 000 tons and though the yield was down from 3,83 g/t to 3,76 g/t, gold produced increased from 2 601,2 kg to 2 724,1 kg. The cost per ton milled rose from R69,88 to R73,91.

There are commitments for capex of R23,5 million with capex for the rest of the year being R5,9 million.

Durban Roodepoort Deep showed a slight rise in production to 615 000 tons of ore milled (610 000 tons), with the grade dipping from 3,11 g/t to 3,08 g/t.

A similar situation existed at Blyvooruitzicht, where 591 000 tons were milled (562 000 tons) and yield was down from 6,74 g/t to 6,63 g/t.

Profit after tax and state share of profit at Durban Roodepoort Deep was R3,3 million (R1 million) and at Blyvooruitzicht it was R15,5 million (R13,8 million).

Reduced shipments through Durban and a decrease in demand on the Natal inland market contributed to the drop in both sales tonnage and the working profit of coal producer Welgedacht Exploration.

Sales dropped from 596 514 to 523 882 tons, resulting in working profit taking a sharp dip to R687 000 from R1 756 000.

The company incurred a loss before tax of R2,1 million as a result of a substantial exchange loss in respect of foreign liabilities being written off against profits during the quarter and no dividend was declared for the year ended September 30.

While sales dropped inland, Witbank Colliery held its own on total sales as a result of better receipts from export sales. Total sales were 4 091 000 tons, compared with 4 221 663 tons in the previous quarter.

After tax profit was R23,8 million (R17,3 million) and the dividend declared was 240c.

CSO: 3400/135

DETAILS ON 15 RECEPTION DEPOT GIVEN

Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Oct 84 pp 17, 19

[Text]

With 91 of it's members being degreed persons 15 Reception Depot (CF) could well be the most educated unit in the South African Defence Force and it is also a Unit that has a first class record in meeting it's military commitment. Last year 96% of the manpower of 15 Reception Depot fulfilled their obligations in respect of call-up requirements.

Categorised as a Command Unit, 15 Reception Depot forms part of the Witwatersrand Command and among it's identified tasks are documentation of all members of the SADF living in the Witwatersrand Command area called up for border duty, registration of those liable for military service and administration assistance to Command.

As a Unit of the Personnel Service Corps (PSC), 15 Reception Depot is also tasked with catering with the twice yearly call-ups of National Servicemen in addition to the thousands of whom are routed from other Commands and Reception Units to and through a staging facility set-up in Johannesburg by 15 Reception. Here the men are held at the staging facility until their onward transportation is available. Men for the Navy in Cape Town enroute from Natal, Men from the other Transvaal Commands enroute to Walvis Bay or the Cape will be gathered and held until their onward transportation is available. At these times and during periods of large scale mobilisation the Unit is able to quietly slip into top gear from the slower pace needed throughout the year to ensure that drafts depart on time and in good order for normal duty periods in the operational areas.

With a table of establishment of more than 300 Officers, NCOs and men the Unit consists of a Headquarters Company which includes Logistics, Quartermaster, Motor Transport and Light Workshop Troop.

**A Medical Section** with 2 Medical Officers and a Dentist that are always on hand to filter out the unfit.

**An Exemption Section** that deals with individual applications for deferrals and all other unit applications.

**A Classification Section** that deals with nationality problems and who is liable for service.

**A Documentation Section** responsible for the issue of procurement of Dogtags, ID Photographs, Last Wills and Testaments and Pay.

**A Security Section** that ensures the safe passage of contingents.

**Personnel Data Section** that maintains and updates files.

**Date Processing Section** that holds the Units computer operators linked to the SADF's computer bank.

The recent exercise Thunder Chariot put 15 Reception Depot running in top gear. During the year the 100% Citizen Force members who make up the unit provide an element that always ensures that the Depot is in being, they complete most of their functions either at night or over weekend work periods. Seldom seen as a Unit the members have an ongoing work schedule ensuring that call-up documents are despatched at least 6 weeks in advance, advising SADF members of call-ups and ensuring that liaison is maintained with the Quarter Master General for the necessary rations and equipment — the South African Transport Services for transport — and other departments of the SADF, and civil authorities to provide facilities to ensure smooth running operations.

15 Reception Depot is an example of one of the many smaller formations that are needed in any large military organisation. Members of this Citizen Force unit fall into the much desired category of the professional part-time soldier. The unit is staffed for most of the year by a skeleton staff that ensure the smooth running of the bi-yearly and other call-ups.

Of the Officers on strength with 15 Reception Depot (CF) 83% have at least one degree there are:

- 3 B.A. LL.B.
- 1 M.A.
- 2 M.B. Ch.B.
- 1 BDS
- 1 MSc. Ph.D.
- 7 Hons. B.A.
- 3 Hons B.Sc.
- 17 B.Com, C.A. (SA)
- B.Acc., C.A. (SA)
- B.Compt., C.A. (SA)
- 3 B. Sc (Eng)

While at present 8 are studying for a degree. In the Non-Commissioned Officer and other ranks of the total only 9 are not matriculated while 54 hold degrees and 27 are studying for a degree.

'LONG HAUL' FOR AGRICULTURAL RECOVERY FORESEEN

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Oct 84 p 17

[Text]

AGRICULTURE needed four to five years to normalise its role in the economy, the chairman of Total SA, Mr A Hough, said yesterday.

Delivering the Cedara Lecture at the Cedara Agricultural College, near Maritzburg, Mr Hough said there would be no meaningful economic revival before the end of 1985, possibly early in 1986.

"Least of all will the agricultural industry recover by that time. The industry requires at least four to five years to normalise its role in the national economy."

There was little knowledge and understanding of the agricultural sector's influence on, and contribution to, the national economy.

"The agricultural industry does not operate in a vacuum — it is closely related to virtually every aspect of the economic, social, political and even security issues in the country," Mr Hough said.

Citing examples, he said:

- One third of industry was linked to the agricultural sector and this proportion was probably higher in rural areas;
- About 25% of all wholesale sales were related to this sector;
- The retail trade in rural areas was largely dependent on the business of farmers and the value of retail sales in those areas accounted for nearly 40% of all domestic retail sales;
- Large imports, coupled with no exports of grain, had a negative influence on the balance of payments — up to R1,5bn on a net basis. Apart from the negative influence on the balance of payments, the higher cost of imported maize led to an in-

crease in the cost of the staple diet of millions of South Africans and in the cost of feedstock for items such as meat, eggs and milk.

Mr Hough said the strategic importance of agriculture was often not appreciated by the business sector. The private sector also had a co-responsibility to help curb the depopulation of rural areas.

"Agriculture is perhaps the (only) industry which exercises the least control over its own affairs, compared to industries such as mining and manufacturing.

"For almost a decade, agriculture had been increasingly subject to a price-cost squeeze."

This had resulted in large demands being made on the Government to help the agricultural sector survive.

"The demands imposed on agriculture and external factors over which it has no control place the industry in a long-term dilemma.

"The agricultural sector was expected to:

- Provide enough food for the population at reasonable prices;
- Provide sufficient raw materials for secondary industry at reasonable prices;
- Serve as a market for products and services;
- Earn foreign exchange;
- Ensure the continued occupation of rural areas.

"The de-population of the Platteiland continues ceaselessly, with consequential social problems in urban areas.

"As far as employment is concerned, the primary sectors together provide jobs for 31,5% of the economically active black population and the agricultural sector alone for 18,7%." — Sapa.

## WHITE MINERS SLAM PENSION INTEGRATION PLAN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 84 p 4M

[Article by Carolyn Dempster]

[Text]

The all-white Mine Workers' Union (MWU) has launched a scathing attack on the capabilities of the Chamber of Mines' negotiating team, and particularly the chamber's attempts to racially integrate the mining industry's main pension fund.

In the most recent issue of the union's newsletter *Die Mynwerker*, MWU general secretary Mr Arrie Paulus asks: "Do the negotiators not realise they are playing with fire?

"Looked at from a tactical point of view, it is the height of folly to insist on colour concessions when dealing with a mat-

ter that is of great importance to the workers, their wives, their widows and their children.

"You do not drag a sensitive and emotional matter into a question like the amalgamation of pension funds."

The ire of the MWU and of the Council of Mining Unions (CMU) has been roused by the chamber's demand to include certain black workers on the pension and provident funds which are in the process of being amalgamated.

Last week, the CMU declared a dispute with the chamber over the demand, although only a couple of hundred black, coloured and Asian apprentices would qualify to belong to the fund.

Mr Paulus warns in the article that the cloud which is developing over the issue of the pension fund may develop into a "thundercloud", implying that if the chamber is not wary it may have a white miners' strike on its hands.

He also comments caustically on the chamber's negotiating record over the past three years, saying it appears that the negotiating team "regularly" makes mistakes before doing the right thing.

The latest mine strike by black mineworkers, which spilled over into illegal strike action and led to damage of millions of rands, could be regarded as another example of lack of negotiating know-how, adds Mr Paulus.

## INDUSTRIAL SPYING COSTS REPORTED

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 11 Oct 84 p 4

[Text]

DURBAN. — There are more than 40 full-time 'industrial spies' in SA, selling their services to various companies.

Using sophisticated listening devices, phone taps and other espionage equipment, the 'spies' earn up to R10 000 a job, plus a fee of R200 a day to monitor the listening devices.

This is according to Mr Ernest Robbertse, vice-president of the South African Council of Civil Investigators.

### Sabotage

"These 'spies' are costing rival companies millions of rands a year," said Mr Ernest Robbertse, who is also the managing director of an agency in Durban that specializes in detecting listening devices and exposing company spies.

In a recent case, Mr Robbertse unearthed a huge industrial swindle at a Durban company where four employees had been on the payroll of a rival company.

The rival company had been established by two men who left the original company and then used their "moles" to commit "intellectual sabotage".

It is estimated that these men cost the company hundreds of thousands or rands in lost contracts.

"During the last few years there has been a marked increase in the number of companies being spied on and I would even say it is quite prolific."

### Listening

And although he advises companies who discover a spy in their midst to prosecute, very few do so because of fears that it may damage the companies image.

"Most South African companies are not aware of the dangers and think it only happens in spy books. They spend thousands on the protection of their perimeter, but very little on protecting intellectual property.

"During the last four years he has found 10 listening devices at companies in Durban.

The companies usually approach him when they find that a rival company suddenly manages to win contracts that have been put out on tender. "They can smell a rat, but don't know what it is," he said.

Using a scanner he sweeps the premises for

listening devices and also does a physical search.

### Spies

"For the industrial spy in SA the risk is very small. In America there is specific legislation that makes it an offence to eavesdrop.

"If the affected company decides to pursue the matter a civil action is probably the worst thing that will happen to the offender," said Mr Robbertse.

He said professional spies jetted around South Africa offering their services to various companies.

"Nine out of 10 companies might reject the idea, but the tenth will see it as an ideal opportunity to get an edge over a rival," he said.

The SACCI has prepared draft legislation which will make it an offence for a private investigator to do trade if he is not registered with the council.

There are spies who trade as private investigators, but with the new legislation their backgrounds will be checked, they will have to write exams and do a period as articled clerks.

**UCT STUDENTS VOICE OPPOSITION TO CONSCRIPTION**

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 12 Oct 84 p 10

[Article by Paula Hathorn]

[Text]

SADF troops were recently deployed in townships of the Transvaal and Eastern Cape. This has added to a growing opposition to conscription. Young men are given no choice about participating in an army which is engaged in war against fellow South Africans.

In a survey conducted earlier this year at UCT, a significant number of students rejected conscription into an army which defends apartheid.

Their opposition was based on an analysis of the role that the SADF plays both in our country and outside our borders. Young men are required to give up four years of their time, and possibly their lives, to defend a system they don't necessarily support.

**Verwoerd**

For the majority of the people in this country apartheid is not merely a matter of racial discrimination — but of life and death. It is a system which is structured around the policies of bantustans, migrant labour, influx control and

resettlement. Its consequences are overcrowding, disease and starvation.

The SADF is actively involved in enforcing these policies. In 1979 General Magnus Malan stated the SADF supported government policy as laid down by Dr H F Verwoerd. This has meant involvement in road blocks, pass raids and resettlement.

Whenever protest against apartheid intensifies the SADF is there as the last line of defence. This was shown at Sharpeville in 1960 and during the 1976 unrest when the SADF was placed on standby.

And just last week Mr Louis le Grange announced there would be closer co-operation between the police and the SADF in controlling the present unrest in the country. National servicemen were deployed against their fellow South Africans, the very people they should be defending.

**Destabilize**

Conscripts are not only used inside South Africa, but have been involved

in invasions into neighbouring countries since 1975. Government and opposition spokesmen have frequently asserted that the SADF is providing a shield against foreign aggressors so that reform can proceed in an orderly fashion. However, this argument diverts attention from what the SADF is really doing. We in South Africa are often the last to learn the truth of these activities.

The SADF's apparent involvement in an ongoing programme to destabilize neighbouring countries seems to be common knowledge outside South Africa (confirmed by a no less radical source than the US State Department).

Other than the intention to pressurize the frontline states into denying support and assistance for the ANC, it seems the Nationalist government fears the example set by its neighbours of life without minority rule.

### **Resolution 435**

The recent peace initiatives are no guarantee of an end to the strong-arm tactics which have forced concessions from Southern African states. The root of the conflict is an unjust social order

and while apartheid continues there can be no lasting peace.

South Africa's occupation of SWA/Namibia, internationally acknowledged as illegal, continues in spite of pressure from the UN for the implementation of Resolution 435.

It is the young men of our country who are fighting, and dying, to maintain the South African government's rule in SWA/Namibia.

These are some of the reasons why so many students oppose conscription.

The alternatives to conscription are limited. In January this year the Board for Religious Objectors was established to grant alternative service to religious pacifists. No provision has been made for people falling outside of this category.

### **Church bodies**

For the first time church bodies, civil-rights groupings and students have come together to call for an end to conscription. The PFP (Western Cape) has resolved to press for an end to compulsory conscription.

The end-conscription call has been strongly supported by those who find they cannot support

the activities of the SADF. They argue that the civil war can only result in escalating violence and further division. The root cause of the civil war is the apartheid system and only the total abolition of apartheid will bring peace.

### **Unjust**

At UCT we have supported the campaign to end conscription because we believe it to be part of a broader movement of resistance to the militarization of our society. The campaign against conscription has given many people the opportunity to act on their belief that conscription is immoral and must be abolished.

We feel it is unlikely that this call will be met until apartheid is abolished, because conscription is necessary to make people defend this unjust system.

Through making the call we are able to challenge the root causes of conscription.

Herein lies the value of the call. By uniting a broad range of people and informing ourselves and others of these issues we are making a significant contribution to change that will bring about lasting peace. We call for an end to conscription. We call for a just peace in our land.

INDUSTRY BEARS BRUNT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Oct 84 p 21

[Text]

NEGATIVE real economic growth last year resulted in many more jobless, says the National Manpower Commission.

About 86 000 (1,7%) fewer people were employed in the non-agricultural sectors in 1983 than in 1982, the chairman, Dr Hennie Revnders, adds in the organisation's annual report.

Although most sectors had decreases in employment the government, insurance and electricity sectors took on more people.

In manufacturing 81 700 jobs were lost.

It is worth noting that the manufacturing, construction, transport, communication and commerce sectors which were responsible for increases in employment in 1981-82, showed relatively sharp decreases in 1982/83, and that employment in the Government and services sectors showed a sustained increases."

All branches of manufacturing had large absolute and percentage employment decreases, with the exception of the liquor and tobacco

industries, which showed small increases.

The largest jobs decrease was in basic metals (13 500), motor vehicles and transport equipment (10 100) and textiles (9 300).

Toward the end of last year there were signs of smaller decreases.

The number of registered unemployed whites, coloureds and Asians rose by 9,9% in the 12 months to October 1983, while a downward trend in unemployment started in May 1983, although it was still relatively high.

The number of registered unemployed whites was 25% higher in October 1983 than in the same month in 1982.

The report said the number of registered black work-seekers was not an accurate reflection of the unemployment situation among blacks.

"It is interesting to note the number of registered unemployed blacks is less than 10% of the number of those unemployed according to the Current Population Survey."

The number of unemployed blacks rose from 455 000 in November 1982 to 456 000 in November last year.

"It would appear, at least in as far as this trend is influenced by the business cycle, that the turning point of the economic cycle has been reached and that a further improvement in the unemployment situation can be expected."

Dr Reyners drew attention to the employment creation strategy announced by the Government last year.

"More specifically, it should be mentioned that from a policy viewpoint it is of the utmost importance to remember that the un-

employment problem is to a certain degree a structural phenomenon.

"This means that unemployment in the long term can only be overcome through structural adjustments to the economy."

Apart from the employment creation strategy, this matter was already receiving attention in various ways, one being the expansion of the formal and informal small business sectors.

Others were the introduction of schemes for the training of work-seekers, and the introduction of incentives on a regional basis to stimulate the development of certain depressed areas. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/135

**BLACK TOWNSHIP UNREST ENDANGERS INDIAN COMMUNITY**

**Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 28 Sep 84 p 5**

**[Text]**

THE Indian community on the Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle areas feels terribly endangered by the continuous unrest in the African townships.

A leading spokesman of the community told our correspondent that the township dwellers had legitimate grievances which could be settled only on the highest government level.

He said that African militancy had increased tremendously since 1976 and that Africans were no longer prepared to agree tamely to a new political dispensation which excluded them.

**COMBAT GROUPS**

At the same time he stressed that African residents were preparing to form combat groups to deal with the small groups of intimidators who were causing Black on Black violence.

For example, a call was made for a stay-at-home in Soweto on Monday, the 17 September. There was a fair response to this call even from taxi drivers who, however, wished to continue their business on the following Tuesday. This correct deci-

sion of the taxi drivers nearly caused a confrontation between them and stone throwing youth when several taxis were damaged by stones.

**THUGS IN ACTION**

Many African residents have pointed out that because of the uncontrolled nature of the call for the stay-at-home, thugs from the township have used the opportunity to attack ordinary residents and even to rob them.

In such a delicate situation when so much damage is done to African properties in the township, the Indian community feels that it cannot escape unscathed.

The spokesman therefore called on the authorities to use restraint to try and understand the real problems of the township and not to provoke further outbreaks.

He said too, that the radical elements should be responsible in their calls for militant action and should take into account the harm that can be done if the ordinary residents receive no protection at all from ruffian elements who have no interest in politics.

CSO: 3400/135

PFP DEFIES LAW, ADMITS COLOURED MEMBER

Political Interference Act

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 14 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Jeremy Caine]

[Text] The Progressive Federal Party has admitted at least one coloured member, in violation of the law prohibiting multi-racial membership of political parties.

It is understood that more applications for membership from people of other races have been accepted, but this could not be confirmed last night.

The move follows similar action by the previously coloured Labour Party which opened its membership to other races in defiance of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act.

The Act has been referred to a select committee of Parliament.

Mr Andrew Burnett, a PFP regional chairman, said at the party's Natal congress yesterday that he had approved the membership of a coloured person, a Mr G. Geldenhuys.

This came after divisions in the party which surfaced at its Cape congress last month in which three contradictory motions on the subject were put forward.

Debate

The leader of the party, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, took the unusual step of pre-empted the debate in his opening address at the Cape congress. He said he was "loathe to encourage people who invite prosecution by joining the PFP."

The strongest motion at the congress urged the party to recruit membership from all races despite the law prohibiting it.

A second motion--which reflected the strong law-and-order position adopted by Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, in the party caucus--called for the party to pursue all avenues of communication "not prohibited by the Act" with other race groups.

The congress eventually resolved to open the party to all races, but removed the word "recruit" from the resolution.

The Natal congress unanimously voted to admit people of all races as members as long as they subscribed to the party's principles.

Delegates said the party would have to warn applicants who were not white of the risk they ran.

In terms of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act, people who join a political party of another race face a jail sentence of between six months and a year or a fine of between R300 and R600.

One delegate said the PFP realised the problems involved in contravening the Act, but had to take a stand on principle.

Mr Ray Swart, re-elected as Natal leader of the party, said: "It has always been our policy and our constitution to accept members of any race ever since Progressive Party days, and it has not been amended since.

Contravened

"The Act is not contravened by the party but by the individual and we point this out to them."

It was too early to say how many applicants of other races had been accepted as members, as their applications were only just beginning to come in.

Mr Swart said he "had heard" during the congress this weekend that there had been an application to join the party from someone who was not white.

A similar thing had happened after the Cape congress, he said.

Enforcement Opposed

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Oct 84 p 8

[Editorial: "It's Normal and Natural"]

[Text]

**R**IGHT from its inception in 1968 the Prohibition of Political Interference Act both contradicted the natural inclinations of many people and defied reality. Its contradiction was that it sought to halt by legislation, backed by criminal sanction, the desire of considerable numbers of black, coloured, Indian and white South Africans to work together for political solutions to our problems. It also flew in the face of the sheer need for such co-operation if our problems are to be peacefully resolved.

As a result of the operation of the Act, far-reaching damage has been inflicted on us. At the time the Act became law, the then Liberal Party took the agonising decision that it could not live with a law which was aimed at the nonracialism at the core of its being. So the party disbanded itself, and South Africa lost much formal contribution from that part of the political spectrum.

The then Progressive Party decided, under protest and compulsion, to comply with the law and confine its membership to whites. By so doing it necessarily deprived itself — and the country as a whole — of the benefits that flow from shared thinking and shared experience across colour lines.

Sixteen years have passed and the perpetrators of the law have gradually come to realise that there is, after all, desperate need for joint action in the political sphere by people of different colours.

The acknowledgement is not yet complete, and for the moment extends only to whites, coloureds and Indians. But it takes in not only the new tricameral parliament but also the very heart of government — the Cabinet itself.

It was in anticipation of this situation that the Labour Party, in the run-up to the August elections, made no secret of its acceptance of Indian members. There was, rightly, no attempt to enforce the law, and instead the Government backed away. Later it was disclosed there was also a white member of the party.

Now the Natal congress of the Progressive Federal Party has resolved to open itself to people of all races. A coloured man has already been accepted.

This is all as it should and must be. Can we hope that good sense will continue to prevail and that the Government will leave people alone to do what is normal and natural?

CSO: 3400/136

**COSAS ROLE IN BLACK SCHOOLS' BOYCOTT DESCRIBED**

**Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 14 Oct 84 p 14**

**[Article by Graham Watts]**

**[Text]** A mid-morning class in a Soweto high school was interrupted by a youngster at the door.

He was not a member of the class or the school. Nor were his two accomplices who waited outside.

They were members of Cosas--the Congress of South African Students--and they had come to address the class about the new constitution and about "the struggle." Did the teacher mind?

The teacher left to "go to the toilet" and the address went ahead.

When it was over and plans for a boycott of classes were conveyed to the pupils, the three left and slipped back through the hole in the fence one of their 'comrades' had cut the night before.

To call that political, as the government department responsible for black education frequently does, is to announce that the People is Catholic.

**Freedom Song**

Not that the majority of pupils in that particular classroom--or any other in the troubled black townships across the country--would readily choose to sing a freedom song over listening to a Michael Jackson album. But politics, like some tunes, is catchy.

"What are you going to do?" the teacher asked the students when told of the boycott plan.

"Go with the wind," said one.

"Go with the gale," said another more enthusiastically.

About 140 000 pupils in the Vaal Triangle, Atteridgeville and on the East Rand alone will watch a year of schooling go with that wind, says Mr Job Schoeman, spokesman for the Department of Education and Training.

Every day, tens of thousands of black pupils in the Southern Transvaal and in some areas in the Eastern Cape are not in the classrooms they are supposed to be in.

Mr Schoeman despairs. He has watched the amount spent on black education multiply 21 times between 1972 and 1984 and the per capita expenditure and number of teachers in black schools more than double in the past four years.

On top of that this has been a week in which the department has conceded to the pupils' demands for:

-- Democratically elected students representative councils (SRCs).

-- An end to age-limit regulations.

-- The reopening of the six Atteridgeville secondary schools closed earlier this year after a prolonged boycott.

The response? Cosas rejected the department's proposals for the SRCs and only about one-third of the Atteridgeville pupils turned up to register.

And more than 200 000 pupils continued to boycott classes on the East Rand, in the Vaal Triangle and in the Eastern Cape.

"The department's guidelines for SRCs is as democratic as you can imagine," said Mr Schoeman. "They include details of secret ballots and of counting votes in the presence of those nominated. How more democratic can you be?"

"But Cosas rejected them.

"There is now no doubt that these are political considerations and that the pupils are being abused for political aims," said Mr Schoeman at the end of the week.

"If your intention is to create an atmosphere of boycott and unrest, you would have to go far to find an easier issue than education."

While that may be viewed by Mr Schoeman as unhealthy, to the young Cosas activists, who every night sleep in a different place to ensure that they will be at liberty to continue their work the next day, such an atmosphere is quite the opposite.

To them it is an atmosphere of resistance to apartheid.

Understand

The white headmaster of a Soweto school was told recently what no doubt Mr Schoeman would be told were he to meet the same Cosas activist: "You may know a few things, but do not try to tell us you understand. We understand. And we are here to make sure the other students understand."

At that school—one of the townships' better—the pupils' toilets have been blocked since the beginning of the year.

A teacher from the school described the result in the least unsavoury terms he could find. It was still revolting.

"What the pupils know without being told anything by Cosas," said the teacher, "is that there would never be a mess like that in a white school."

The pupils also know that the soccer fields are sand and the white rugby fields are grass. They know that white pupils don't wait until June to get their textbooks. They know that their chances of passing are miserable and their white counterparts' good.

What Cosas does is turn that knowledge into "understanding" and then into "resistance."

When Mr Schoeman says that no issue more readily lends itself to political "exploitation" than does education he is not wrong.

The problem is that he is very right.

CSO: 3400/135

SOUTH AFRICA

**FIRMS HIRE AGENTS TO SPY ON STAFF**

Johannesburg SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 14 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Ray Faure]

[Text] Scores of top South African firms are employing undercover agents to spy on political, criminal and other activities of staff members.

According to security consultants in Johannesburg, the practice of hiring spies to inform on company employees is widespread.

They said most of the main chain stores and factories employed undercover agents.

In the PWV area alone, there were about 500 to 600 agents, they said.

Many of the 'moles' were former Rhodesians, and most used to be policemen or soldiers. Blacks, coloureds and Indians were also used.

Their job was described as being "dangerous, but very highly paid."

Much of their work, said security consultants, involved spying on trade union activities. But this was primarily aimed at preventing or ending strikes.

According to a Randburg-based security consultant, Mr Andre Scholtz, the use of agents to spy on staff was nothing new.

One security consultant said the agents were secretly placed in normal positions--from office cleaners to managers--but mainly on shop or factory floors.

'Debriefing' sessions were held weekly during which the agents reported to management on any 'problems.'

Their reports included suggestions for prosecution of the culprits, traps and follow-up operations, he added.

The consultant said his two companies employed about 60 people who served several hundred clients.

In one case the companies had up to 24 agents working for one of their clients, he said.

Trade union leaders were horrified this week to learn of agents' activities.

The general-secretary of the Food and Beverage Workers' Union, Mr 'Skakes' Sikhakhane, said he was "disgusted and shocked."

"How do they (the companies) expect employees to communicate with management when they know that people are spying on them?" he asked.

A spokeswoman for the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union slammed the practice as being "very underhanded."

"What are they spying on? What is political and what is not? Are strikes political or are they the result of dissatisfaction and grievances?" she asked.

"There is no need for spies because we voice our grievances directly to management," she said.

But security consultants defended the political role of agents, saying it was vital in preventing strikes and diffusing potentially inflammatory labour situations.

"Political activities are taking on increasing importance in the work situation, because of the important role they play in industrial relations," said Mr Scholtz.

One security consultant who wished to remain anonymous, said monitoring political activities in companies represented only about 0,5% of the agents' overall duties.

"About 40% of their time is spent on investigating criminal activities while the rest is spent on security procedures," he said.

This included staff supervision, investigating unnecessary overtime, over-staffing, poor stock control, faulty stock-keeping, work performance and material wastage.

He denied agents were engaged to investigate employees' political backgrounds.

"The main political activity looked for is intimidation--people who try to stop those who want to work from going to work," he said.

CSO: 3400/135

SOUTH AFRICA

'WORST SLUMP' HITS NEW CAR SALES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Oct 84 p 1M

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text] At least 10 000 jobs have been axed in the motor trade over the past three months as the country has been hit by the worst slump in new-car sales for more than six years.

And most of the 45 000 workers still engaged by the big assembly plants have been forced on to short-time in a widespread slowdown of production because the cash squeeze has cut consumer demand.

The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers (Naamsa) said today that the new-car sales last month plunged to 14 767--43 percent down on a year ago and the lowest since July 1978.

Small truck and bakkie sales, at 8 173, were down 28 percent against September last year, and heavy commercial vehicle sales were 30 percent down at 908.

Toyota, which increased its lead as market leader, is one of the few big manufacturers apparently unscathed by the overall slowdown.

Moreover, Mr Brand Pretorius, Toyota's marketing director, forecast in a rare show of optimism that sales in October should show a 20 percent improvement.

He said that what caused September sales to be particularly depressed were fewer selling days and a run of generally depressing news and political unrest.

Mr Nico Vermeulen, executive director of Naamsa, said production cutbacks had resulted in at least 3 000 men being made redundant at the assembly plants since the increase in general sales tax to 10 percent three months ago slammed the brakes on sales.

### Chain-reaction

The total redundancy toll in the motor trade had swollen to at least 10 000 as chain-reactions caused cutbacks in the labour forces of component suppliers and retail companies.

The nosedive in sales had accelerated as a result of high interest rates and the squeeze on hire-purchase sales caused by the Government ordering higher deposits and shorter repayment periods.

Mr Vermeulen sounded a warning that the whole stability of the motor industry was now under pressure.

The authorities needed to weigh the other economic costs of the slowdown, he said--millions of rands were being sacrificed as lower sales hit GST revenue.

CSO: 3400/135

CHURCH, BLACK LEADERS HAIL TUTU'S AWARD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, said of Bishop Desmond Tutu's award:

"Not only am I grateful that Bishop Tutu, as a Black South African, has received the Nobel Peace Prize, but I am also deeply grateful that it has been awarded to a South African churchman.

"In this country, where the church has yet to find its proper role in the struggle for liberation, and where the church/state relationship by the Nobel Peace Prize committee, that Christians have a role to play in South Africa, is encouraging indeed.

"Wherever there is poverty, oppression and despair, awards such as the Nobel Peace Prize encourages people to think that the striving for justice and equality are recognised."

In Pretoria, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said he had "no comment" on the awarding of the prestigious prize to Bishop Tutu.

The South African State President, Mr P.W. Botha, said through a spokesman in Pretoria he had "no comment" on Bishop Tutu's award.

The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference said in Pretoria:

"The administrative board of the SACBC were meeting in Pretoria when Bishop Tutu was named recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

"The board expressed its intense gratification at the recognition given to Bishop Tutu's tireless endeavours in the pursuit of justice and peace in South Africa, endeavours with which the SACC has been intimately associated since the Bishop became secretary general of the council.

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Phillip Russell, said:

"I am sure that the reward of the Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Tutu is recognition not only of the significant role played by Bishop Tutu himself

in being an agent of reconciliation in this country, but equally that of the South African Council of Churches, of which he is general secretary, and of the other churches in this land as together they share in this task.

The UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, in a statement, described Bishop Tutu as "a man of unbounded faith and courage who symbolised a struggle of his people to achieve a non-racial society."

Anti-apartheid activists in America expressed delight over the award, saying it would boost their campaign against South Africa.

Mr Randall Robinson, who heads the pressure group known as Transafrica said: "This is wonderful news for Bishop Tutu and wonderful news for all of us involved in the campaign.

In London, the president of the London-based Anti-apartheid Movement, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, said Western Governments "could do well to stop listening to the P.W. Botha's and start listening to Desmond Tutu and the leaders he represents."

The Archbishop said the decision to award the Peace Prize to Bishop Tutu identified the struggle in South Africa of the Black people against apartheid with the struggle for peace and against world conflict.

In London, the Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, spiritual leader of the worldwide Anglican Church, said he was delighted by the award. Bishop Tutu is a member of the 70 million strong church and a personal friend of Archbishop Runcie.

"I send my heartfelt congratulations to Desmond Tutu," Archbishop Runcie said in a statement.

CSO: 3400/133

## MOTOR INDUSTRY IN MORE CUTBACKS AS SALES CRASH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 84 p 10

[Text]

**PORt ELIZABETH.** — General Motors is to close for four days next month and Ford is to go on a three-day week from Monday.

These are the latest cut backs announced by two of the three motor manufacturers in the Port Elizabeth metropolitan area.

The third, Volkswagen, is still working a four-day week on their Microbus line, but the rest of the production is on a full week.

Mr Harry Hill, public relations manager for Ford, said the company would move from a four-day to a three-day working week from October 22.

This would affect all 3 500 of the company's hourly-paid workers.

Mr Hill said the disastrous new car sales figures for September of fewer than 15 000 units had prompted the move. During the past two to three years, the motor industry had been selling an aver-

age of 25 000 units a month.

Fewer than 15 000 units meant that cutbacks were inevitable.

Meanwhile, the shutdown at General Motors, from November 13 to 16, will affect about 2 500 hourly paid production employees.

The acting managing director, Mr Dave Sneesby, said certain hourly operations at the factory, such as maintenance and security, would continue and the administrative offices would function normally.

He said the impact of the economic situation on national sales had forced General Motors to cut back further on production schedules.

The situation would be monitored on a daily basis and it was not expected at this stage that there would be further production cuts for the rest of the year.

During the past several months, General Motors

had taken every measure to minimise any adverse impacts on its employees because of reductions in production schedules.

When production restarted on November 20, General Motors would continue to operate a four-day week schedule for the balance of the year, Mr Sneesby said.

Meanwhile, Volkswagen is to hold a meeting this afternoon where "certain decisions" will be taken.

This was confirmed yesterday by the public affairs manager, Mr Ronnie Kruger.

The market situation and requirements would be discussed, he said.

Volkswagen is still working a four-day week on their Microbus line.

On September 7, Ford retrenched 425 workers and then shut down its entire Port Elizabeth operation for five working days from September 10 to 14.

General motors also retrenched 129 workers on September 7. — Sapa.

REPORTAGE ON TRANSPORT SERVICES INTERNAL SECURITY FORCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 84 p VIII

[Text]

THROUGHOUT the ages humanity has been harassed by villains and rascals in its own community. They are those undesirable elements who refuse to respect other people's claims to safety, property and individual rights. They murder, rob, steal and do wrong without considering the victim, or without in any way concerning themselves with the consequences of their conduct.

Human lives, peace of mind, peaceful co-existence and property are, of course, far too valuable to have this evil continuing unrestrained. Therefore police forces exist in all civilised countries.

The police are at the head of the battle against crime. They perform a noble task by maintaining order and at the same time protecting the rights of law-abiding persons against the attempts of villains.

Their task is first of all to prevent crime and in the second instance to take action against violators of the law by taking them to court. This type of work is very interesting, and affords every policeman or policewoman the opportunity of measuring his or her strength and skill against that of the criminal, who is continuously improving his technique, and is planning all sorts of new methods to evade the law.

Every day offers a new challenge and for the member of the Force who is really interested in his work there is never a dull moment.

In our country the legislators established, in addition to the South African Police, a separate police force specifically for the purpose of protecting the distinctive interests of the S.A. Transport Services and at the same time guarding the gateways to our country — the harbours and international airports.

This being specialised work, attention is not only paid to ordinary police work but in particular also to the national transport organisation with all its branches.

Since police work on the SA Transport Services is specialised work, every Railways policeman and policewoman must be properly trained. The training is judged to be the most important key to success.

The facilities at the training college are most modern, and the instructors are selected with great care in order that young policemen and policewomen may receive only the best training.

Full salaries are paid to staff undergoing training. Only a small amount is deducted for board and lodging. Married persons enjoy free accommodation.

**What branches are there in the Railways Police?**

#### **Uniform section**

Patrol duties: The duties of the section com-

prise the maintenance of law and order, safeguarding of stations, goods sheds, goods in shunting yards, harbours and airports. The staff keep their eyes and ears open, act at scenes of crime and deal with enquiries of various natures. They also lend a helping hand in cases of emergency and accidents.

**Harbour duties:** Members of this section are responsible for patrolling the marine section of the harbours with police launches. The launches are equipped with the most modern equipment and members are specially trained for the task.

**Mobile units:** The mobile units move about in vehicles equipped with two-way radios which enable them to be in constant contact with charge-offices and other police vehicles. These units are stationed at larger centres and concentrate on swift suppression of crime.

#### **Detective section**

While prevention of crime is the main duty of

the uniform section, the function of the detective is to investigate and solve crime. To become a detective, a member must first undergo basic training at the Railway college. Thereafter he is selected on account of his aptitude and suitability for investigation work.

#### **Internal Security**

The members of this section are hand-picked, and they are responsible for the internal security of the SA Transport Services.

#### **Dog squad**

Specially selected men and their dogs are trained as teams to perform a large variety of police duties. Such a team — a well trained dog and an able master — is a threat to every criminal.

The patrol dog does not only protect his master, but is also a deterrent to the evil-doer. The sniffer dog is turn spells danger to the villain who traffics in drugs. In the Railway Police Service a dog is indeed a man's best friend.

**TUTU'S SON REPORTEDLY UNLAWFULLY DETAINED**

**Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 84 p 4**

**[Text]**

THE son of Bishop Desmond Tutu, this year's Nobel Peace Prize winner, who had allegedly been detained unlawfully on a charge of drunken driving, yesterday claimed R5 000 damages from the Minister of Law and Order in the Pretoria supreme court.

Mr Desmond Armstrong Tutu is claiming the amount for damages after he had been arrested by the Traffic Department of Johannesburg on April 23, 1982 on suspicion of driving a motor car while being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

According to Mr G Bizo (SC) for the plaintiff, the police at the Booysens police station had refused to release Mr Tutu after a medical practitioner from the district surgeon's office had declared that Mr Tutu was not under the influence of liquor.

Mr Bizo yesterday stated before Mr Justice Johan Kriegler that it had been the duty of the South African Police to

release Mr Tutu but that they had not done so.

The court yesterday further heard that Mr Tutu was brought to court on April 26, 1982 and had appeared on charges of driving under the influence, exceeding the general speed limit and failing to display a motor vehicle licence disc.

All the charges against Mr Tutu were withdrawn by the State on the day he had appeared.

According to the representative of the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Tutu's arrest had been lawfull.

The court yesterday further heard that permission for Mr Tutu to inform his family about his arrest had been refused by the police and that Mr Tutu's family had only been informed about their son's arrest on the Sunday when another person had been released by the police. This person informed Bishop Tutu and his wife Lea —about their son's detention.

CSO: 3400/133

BUSINESS REPORTEDLY UNAFFECTED BY RECENT RIOTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 84 p 27

[Text]

RIOTS in South Africa over the last two months have not significantly affected business confidence which was shattered in previous decades by unrest, businessmen and economists say.

Over 80 Blacks and one White baby have died in the recent township unrest which social scientists say reflects deep-seated grievances related to the Government's apartheid policy of racial segregation.

Riots which began in Soweto in 1976 claimed about 575 victims nationwide while the death of 69 Blacks in Sharpeville in 1960 unrest sparked an outflow of funds from the country.

Economic analysts said local finance markets seem largely to have discounted the unrest. Some institutional investment managers said the viol-

ence had not altered their investment approach but could if it continued for long.

Another investment manager said he was advised well in advance by consultants of the possibility of unrest when a new constitution was implemented in September. The chances increased with the deterioration of the economy, he said.

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange index fell to 974.7 on Tuesday from 1 079 seven months ago, but most economists attribute the drop to the poor economy.

Gold, which accounts for almost half South Africa's foreign exchange earnings, has fallen to about \$338 an ounce from \$400 in March.

Some analysts said business was confident that the Government could contain Black dissent better than in 1976. They noted that financial

markets were less developed at that time and less able to adjust easily and quickly to events.

One analyst argued that many people investing in South Africa now accept unrest as part of their involvement as returns are often more attractive than those obtained elsewhere.

This investment advantage has been reinforced by the fall in the rand, which has cut the cost of buying local assets to overseas investors. The currency has fallen to around 55c US from about 85c in March.

However, one money market analyst said 1976 is remembered by the business community. The unrest factor could be slightly affecting sentiment in the money and capital markets, he said, adding to the depressing influence of poor economic conditions.

CSO: 3400/133

BUSINESSES URGED TO HELP DEVELOP AREA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 84 p 10

[Text]

SOUTH African businesses can play an enormous role in the training of people from its neighbouring countries in vocational, technical and managerial skills, the executive director of the Manpower and Management Foundation, Dr John Burns, said yesterday.

Despite the optimism which had been aroused by the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique, very little had been achieved since the signing, he told the Federated Chamber of Industries' symposium in Sandton.

"There is the realisation of the necessity for co-operation to ensure economic development of the region. The South African Government realises that it cannot fi-

nance regional development alone," he said.

The private sector therefore also had a role to play in ensuring the survival and prosperity of the region.

Internally, it should continue to urge the South African Government to "effect changes in urbanisation policies, improve educational standards for Blacks, abolish business group areas, and provide political options for urban and other Blacks," he said.

Externally, it should help develop business opportunities in neighbouring states, although this would not be easy.

However, South African business and multi-national subsidiaries possessed managerial skills and experience of doing business in Africa.

CSO: 3400/133

NAUDE: REALITY OF BLACK RULE WILL HAVE TO BE FACED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Oct 84 p 11

[Text]

THOUGH White South Africans would eventually have to face the reality of Black majority rule, relatively peaceful change could still be effected if the Afrikaner was willing to take the lead and implement fundamental change now, Dr Beyers Naude said yesterday.

"If this does not come soon, the time may and in fact will come where those in power, especially the Afrikaner, will be forced in the face of increasing clashes, uprisings, conflict and violence to reluctantly concede to changes which will eventually prove to be too little, too late," he told the Pretoria Press Club.

Less than three weeks ago, Dr Naude was restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district and could not be quoted. However, the second five-year term of a 1977 banning order was unexpectedly lifted in its en-

tirety by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Dr Naude said forces of change could, if properly utilised, assist all the people of South Africa and lay the foundations for a "new non-racial and democratic society".

Dr Naude said the impression he gained during his seven-year banning was of "the growing divide between White and Black in our country — the serious difference in perception between White and Black about the success or otherwise of the new political initiatives".

While 66 percent of Whites had indicated their support for the new constitution and the policy of reform, the vast majority of Blacks, Coloureds and Indians has "unmistakably expressed their total rejection of the very same constitution", Dr Naude said.

CSO: 3400/133

AMBASSADOR WARNS AGAINST UN THREAT TO RSA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 84 p 10

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

SOUTH Africans should not fall into the trap of underestimating the threat which the United Nations posed for this country, the South African Ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schirnding said last night.

This was despite the fact that the UN annually adopted a myriad of hypocritical and irresponsible recommendations, which it was quite incapable of enforcing, he told the Federated Chamber of Industries at its annual conference banquet.

The UN was the breeding ground of the international campaign to isolate South Africa internationally, he said, adding that the efforts of South Africa's detractors at the UN had not been entirely without effect.

It was therefore essential that South Africa continue to be represented at the UN so as to monitor and attempt to counter the activities of the 15 official UN organs and committees whose sole purpose is to increase pressure on South Africa.

The disinvestment campaign in the United States, the attempts to isolate South Africa in the field of sport and culture, the efforts to drum up support for economic sanctions, the efforts which are being made to discredit internal political reform in South Africa as well as the developing detente situation in Southern Africa, all found their inspiration, and often their financing, from within the framework of the UN, he said.

For South Africa to give up the UN and re-

move its presence would be exactly what its detractors wanted — its total isolation.

"Nothing infuriates our enemies more than our ability to circumvent their efforts. The vehemence with which the UN has attempted to belittle our constitutional reforms and the impotent fury with which President P W Botha's visit to Western Europe was received in UN circles, are evidence of this," Mr Von Schirnding said.

However, South Africans had to be realistic and recognise that the country would not receive any recognition for its reform efforts as long as the composition of the General Assembly continued to favour the Soviet Bloc, the Third World and the Non-Aligned Movement.

POLITICIAN DENOUNCES RSA OCCUPATION OF SWA

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 14 Oct 84 p 9

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA's continued occupation of Namibia is doing that country untold harm. It is dreaded by all — and the sooner South Africa quits the place, the better for everybody.

This is the frank opinion of Port Elizabeth politician Molly Blackburn, who has returned from a recent fact-finding visit to Namibia. She and the MP for Gardens, Di Bishops, and their husbands toured the war-ravaged country for two weeks — going as far as 30km from the Angolan border.

City Press interviewed Mrs Blackburn at her beachside house in Summerstrand this week.

She said: "It is a hopeless situation with South Africa there. Young South Africans are dying in an undeclared, unwinnable war in a foreign country."

Mrs Blackburn talked with almost all the leaders representing various political thoughts in the country, including the top leaders of the South West Africa

Peoples' Organisation, and visited the ageing mother of Herman Toivo ja Toivo and his sisters.

She said there was not a shred of doubt that if free and fair elections were held in Namibia, Swapo would win an overwhelming victory.

Besides many young South Africans dying in a war costing South Africa millions of rands, about 10 000 Namibians — one percent of the country's inhabitants — have been killed. This does not include the thousands who have been maimed and crippled, both mentally and physically, for the rest of their lives.

Mrs Blackburn said at least 10 percent — 100 000 of the one million inhabitants of Namibia — have left the country.

These are mainly Swapo members or supporters undergoing military training or attending universities overseas, or working in administrative jobs in other countries — preparing to run the country after independence.

Mrs Blackburn said the SADF was being used by the National-

ist politicians in a way that was destructive to both Namibia and South Africa.

In the Northern areas, the so-called war zone, there is a total lack of law and order.

"Over 500 violent deaths have remained unsolved. There is no local authority to control civic matters. At the mission hospitals they are now recording deaths from malaria — something that has not happened for many years," she said.

She said there were many documented accounts of torture and brutality — but the lack of access to lawyers in the northern areas contributed to the helplessness of the people. The people in South African uniforms were collectively referred to as Aamakakunya — meaning bone-pickers.

She said in Oshikathi they received accounts of how members of the Security Police were impersonating Swapo — dressing up in Swapo uniforms, and then demanding food and drink from villagers. When it was given to them, they would arrest people for aiding Swapo.

CSO: 3400/133

EDITORIAL RIDICULES DETAINEES' REQUESTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 84 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Durban Three are prepared to leave the British consulate in Durban if the Government grants one of three "requests". Since the "requests" are ridiculous, in terms of Government policy and their own position as fugitives, we cannot see the Government agreeing to any of them.

The three are not poor souls in dread of being exterminated by a Nazi-style government, the kind of regime their political-priest mentors would have the world believe exists in South Africa.

They are not dissidents who are going to be banished to the Gulag of South Africa because they are outspoken opponents of the Government.

They are not dissidents who are going to be taken into psychiatric hospitals and tortured to the point where they lose their minds, which might have happened if they were in the Soviet Union.

We do not believe that they are in any danger, nor do they.

Their statement offering to leave the consulate if one of three "requests" is granted is not one genuinely made, in the hope that the Government will relent, but is couched in such a way as to seek the greatest sympathy abroad and to embarrass not just the South African, but the British, United States, French and German Governments.

We wonder, incidentally, how the overseas Governments like being at the verbal receiving end of these posturing, too-clever-by-far fugitives.

The British are told they must desist from exerting pressure on them to go, the United States is guilty of an "unashamed and immoral refusal" to assist them, and the French and German Governments are condemned for their "conspiratorial silence".

Ridiculous that these fugitives should think they are so important that everyone has to bow to their dictates.

As far as we are concerned, if they were a pain in the rear before, they are more of a pain in the rear now to everyone except, it seems, the Leader of the White Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, and the PFP's Left-wingers.

Dr Slabbert proclaims that "if I personally were to be served with orders in terms of a law which denied me the right to defend myself in court, did not tell me what the charges were against me, and could lead to my indefinite detention, I would seek whatever peaceful means available to escape the implementation of this law on myself".

Although he adds that he does not condone the action of the Six, "nor do I imply that I would have done the same", his words have been generally accepted as support for the Six.

Bearing in mind that the full Bench of the National Supreme Court has ruled that the Minister's detention order is valid, the Leader of

the White Opposition, despite his opposition to detention without trial, has a duty not to encourage them (or anyone else for that matter) to escape the law.

He may be intellectually pleased with his stand, but politically and morally, since the men are fugitives, it is a disaster.

Dr Slabbert will have good cause to regret his injudicious remarks, for no political leader can give tacit support to fugitives who have holed up in a foreign consulate, who have used this affair as a means of blackening the Government's and the country's name, and who have made it quite clear, by their pronouncements and actions, that what is happening is a deliberate and calculated ploy to exact the greatest amount of propaganda from the incident.

The Three will no doubt now remain indefinitely in the consulate, hoping that the row over the Coventry Four, who will not appear in court on Monday to face arms smuggling charges, will add to the outcry against the South African Government and further embarrass this country.

Hints of British action against South Africa if the Four do not stand trial are disquieting. But we hope, even now, that nothing will be done to worsen further the relationships between the two countries.

CSO: 3400/133

## FAVORABLE RESULTS FROM OFS MINES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 84 p 24

[Text]

RESULTS for Free State gold mines administered by Anglo American Corporation for the final quarter of the year ending September 1984 were generally favourable — tonnage milled increased to 5 414 000 tons (5 246 000 tons) and gold production rose to 28 929 kg (28 563 kg), in spite of a slight decline in the average grade to 5,34 g/t (5,44 g/t). Area mined increased by 4 percent to 998 000 square metres.

Profit after tax rose by R69,5-million to R186,7-million, in spite of an increase of 10 percent in the total costs to R328,6-million (R297,5-million). Provision for taxation and State's share of profit dropped by 55 percent to R27,1-million due mainly to an increase of R67,3-million in capital expenditure to R129,1-million.

Although the average gold price received declined in dollar terms to \$337 an ounce (\$378 an

ounce), the rand price received increased to R17 374 per kg (R15 645 a kg) reflecting the continued strength of the US dollar.

Unit costs were generally higher. The average cost in rand per ton milled rose by 7 percent to R60,70 per ton milled. This quarter includes for the first time a provision for leave pay for all Black employees. The additional leave pay arose as a result of negotiations between the Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers. Year-end adjustments, too, have affected costs.

The Transvaal gold mines administered by Anglo had an excellent quarter with increases in gold production and higher prices received in rand terms that boosted profits enormously.

Results of the gold mines with the exclusion of Ergo and SA Lands are summarised in the accompanying table. Ergo's profit after tax showed very little change and amounted to R12,6-million against R12,2-million the previous quarter. Tonnage of material

treated dropped to 5 033 000 against the previous quarter's 5 096 000. Gold production, however, increased from 1 466 kg to 1 600 kg.

Mill throughput at SA Lands showed a small improvement to 604 000 tons, but the recovering grade dropping by 4,2 percent to 0,68 gram per ton.

Costs, as was the case with most of the other gold mines, were sharply up.

Profit after tax and the State's share amounted to R1,2-million against the previous quarter's R957 000.

In the Free State throughput of the Joint Metallurgical Scheme in the 2nd quarter was reduced by 63 percent of capacity to conserve water. However, the decision to increase throughput to 85 percent of capacity in the quarter under review led to higher gold production.

In line with the increased production, profit was 30,2 percent up to R14,35-million.

		Tons							Net	Profit	EPS
		milled	Yield	Cost	Cost	Rev	Rev	Profit	After	After	
		000's	G/t	R/ton	\$/oz	\$/oz	R/Kg	R 000's	R 000's	Capex	Cents
West Hold	Sept	2 343	4,18	50,28	243	336	17 318	61 467	12 494	87,0	
	June	2 308	4,23	45,44	260	379	15 645	33 680	17 411	121,0	
Pres Brand	Sept	929	6,30	61,08	196	341	17 619	65 468	N/A	N/A	
	June	885	6,53	58,71	218	377	15 610	33 694	13 264	94,0	
FS Geduld	Sept	1 176	6,03	76,59	257	335	17 288	28 744	13 559	130,0	
	June	1 114	6,15	74,01	292	379	15 652	21 041	9 561	92,0	
Pres Steyn	Sept	966	6,42	66,28	209	340	17 424	30 995	19 002	130,0	
	June	939	6,56	61,99	229	379	15 671	28 828	15 206	104,0	
Vaal Reefs	Sept	2 477	8,44	60,37	145	338	17 554	93 465	57 464	302,0	
	June	2 437	8,60	35,00	156	379	15 650	111 472	66 813	352,0	
W Deep	Sept	899	10,36	73,30	143	348	17 437	82 930	25 666	100,4	
	June	867	10,20	72,30	172	382	15 654	68 486	17 027	66,6	
Elands Rand	Sept	523	5,60	49,28	178	349	17 510	29 188	15 231	158,0	
	June	459	5,40	51,10	230	382	15 658	18 850	7 177	7,4	
S A Land	Sept	604	0,68	7,37	218	335	17 354	1 190	694	7,6	
	June	602	0,70	6,90	237	377	15 560	957	957	10,4	

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MAIN FORCES OF BLACK POLITICS EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Oct 84 p 18

[Article by Gary Van Staden: "Charterism Versus Black Consciousness"]

[Text]

**In a country where people are divided from the moment they are born it is hardly surprising that the concept "politics" suffers from the same artificial divisions.**

Many South Africans still insist on talking about "black" politics and "white" politics — and this amounts to a denial that all political actions ultimately affect all of South Africa.

The division is easy to understand. All executive powers, the legislative process and even the judiciary remain in white hands, while black politicians and organisations can attempt to influence the direction of government only from outside the system.

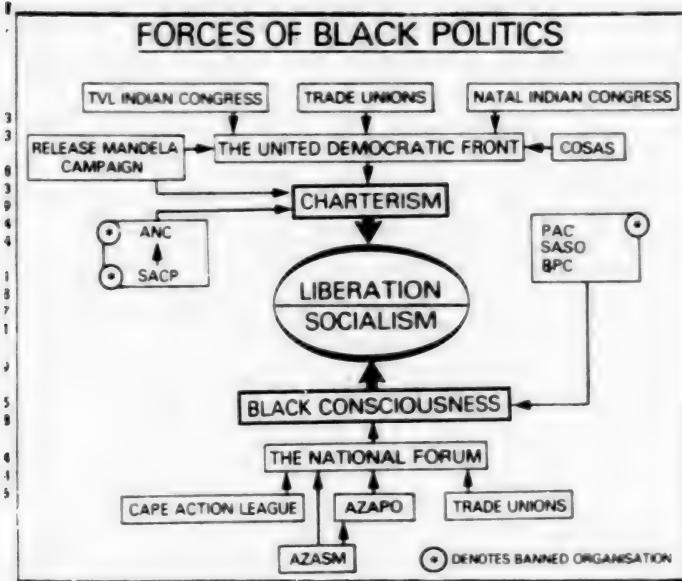
As the merits, or otherwise, of the new tricameral Parliament are not the issue here, the debate as to whether the coloured and Indian Houses have any real power will not be discussed. It is enough to say that neither "non-white" House is going to be able to pass legislation that the white Parliament does not approve of — such as scrapping the Group Areas Act.

The only politically valid division which exists in South Africa is between those who have full franchise rights and those who do not. And only white South Africans have a vote which is able to change the direction of the country.

The pressures and actions of the disfranchised are, however, part of and play a significant role in the overall picture.

For this reason the two cannot be divorced.

The political options open to whites who wish to exercise that vote range from the extreme right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party to the moderately left-of-centre Progressive Federal Party, with the National Party Government somewhere in between.



There are no truly left-wing political parties with direct access to the parliamentary system. While such parties (or organisations, rather) do exist, they have no franchise and thus no opportunity to gain representation at the highest level of government.

There are two common factors linking all these organisations. One is the political ideology of socialism — the view that only socialism is able to provide the framework for an equal share of the country's resources for all South Africans.

The other factor is the liberation of the oppressed majority to gain a full democratic vote in a single Parliament.

## Philosophy

But common ground ends there and another division comes to the fore — a division that is essentially one of philosophy but also embraces strategy.

The two main camps which have emerged from the struggle to win political freedom and set up a socialist system are the Charterists and the Black Consciousness movement.

The two philosophies are represented in two loose alliances, the United Democratic Front (Charterist) and the National Forum (BC).

They are also represented in two outlawed organisations, the African National Congress (Charterist) and the Pan African Congress (BC).

The Charterists derive their name from a document called the Freedom Charter. The Charter was drawn up by the Congress Alliance in 1955 and signed in Kliptown in June of that year by, among others, the African National Congress and the Transvaal Indian Congress.

The Charter recognises and allows for "national groups" in the broad South African ethnic spectrum. Charterist thought holds that these ethnic groups are a "South African reality" and that the task confronting all South Africans is to build on the common desire for full democracy among all race groups and unite them in a national drive to win political freedom for all.

## Liberation

The Black Consciousness grouping, on the other hand, believes that the liberation of the oppressed majority is a strictly black affair and that, while whites have a role to play, that role must be confined to their own community.

It is at this point, that of the role of "democratic whites", that Black Consciousness and Charterism part company.

This, in turn, has led to the belief that Charterism is willing to accommodate whites in the struggle for liberation and that Black Consciousness is not — worse, that BC is anti-white.

This too is an oversimplification. BC is not anti-white; it is pro-black and willing to accommodate any white efforts towards liberation for all of South Africa. BC simply insists that "democratic whites" should mobilise their own communities and not try to guide blacks.

There are also marked differences in the strategies used by the two groups. While the liberation struggle is an end in itself for the Charterists, the National Forum is more concerned with

a direct attack on the capitalist system. It is capitalism, it says, which oppresses the working class (which is mainly black, while the owners of the means of production are mainly white).

The line of Forum argument is that liberation in itself did little to help the downtrodden workers in most African countries.

According to the Forum manifesto, the "struggle against apartheid is no more than a point of departure in our liberation efforts. Apartheid will be eradicated with the system of capitalism".

## Oppression

While the Charterists would not disagree with this sentiment, the Forum takes it much further. They have linked national and economic oppression and insist that the two cannot be separated.

If the recent elections for coloured and Indian representatives to the tricameral Parliament achieved nothing else, they brought the two factions very much closer together — but divisions remain.

Before the "mini-reconciliation" brought about by the elections, the Charterists were accused of allowing the pace of liberation to be dictated from plush capitalist homes in Lower Houghton, while Forum supporters were called "ideologically lost political bandits" by Zinzi Mandela, daughter of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Names and initials of various organisations crop up in the Press daily, with few whites

being aware of who these organisations are and what they represent.

## Framework

It has been possible here to provide only a sketchy outline of the basics of Charterism and the BC. However, it will serve as a useful framework into which to place the various organisations. It is important to remember that common ground does exist between the two and many organisations from one group support sections of the other's philosophy.

With this in mind, and starting with Charterism, the main organisations involved are the following: the United Democratic Front and its major affiliates, the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Natal Indian Congress, the Release Mandela Campaign and various trade unions. On the student front the main Charterist thrust is provided by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

The major Charterist organisation and the father of the liberation struggle remains the African National Congress, which is also the only liberation group with an operational military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation). The military wing, however, has been in existence only since the organisation was banned in 1960.

The ANC is also the only liberation group which has links with the outlawed South African Communist Party.

Those listed above are, however, the major supporters of Charterism.

On the Black Consciousness

side the umbrella body is the National Forum.

The Forum's biggest affiliate is the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and it also commands the support of some trade unions.

A very active member of the NF is the Cape Action League, which played a major role in the poor percentage polls recorded in the Cape during the recent elections.

On the student front active BC organisations include the Azanian Students' Movement (Azasm).

All the above BC organisations operate, although under extreme official harassment, legally.

The most significant BC grouping which has been banned to date is the Pan African Congress.

The PAC was formed after a division in the ranks of the ANC with regard to the role of the South African Communist Party.

Those who broke away and formed the PAC felt that the white-controlled SACP had "hijacked" the liberation struggle in South Africa for its own ideological ends.

## Monopoly

Two points are clear.

One is that the ANC no longer has the monopoly on the liberation struggle. The other is that any attempt to view the South African political environment as a division between black and white politics, with the one operating independently of the other, will always present a distorted view of the situation.

BRIEFS

SABC SLAMS CISKEI--The Ciskei seems to have lost its major media ally--the SABC. The SABC--long regarded as the SA Government's media wing--screened a documentary this week criticising the lack of development made by President Lennox Sebe's Government during its first 1 000 days of "independence." It also questioned the lack of financial discipline in the impoverished homeland, and criticised the decision to spend R25-million--10 percent of its annual revenue--on a new international airport. Although the program--screened on TV1's Midweek--stopped short of severe criticism of the Ciskei, it went much deeper than the typical SABC "appraisal" of separate development. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 14 Oct 84 p 3]

DUTCH UNIONS BACK DETAINEE--Two leading Dutch grade union federations have launched a letter campaign for the release of South African trade union leader Duma Nkosi, who was detained under the Internal Security Act of June 14. The Dutch Trade Unions, FNV and CNV, have also urged the Dutch Government and Mr Nkosi's Dutch-based employers to protest against his detention. The Dutch anti-apartheid organisation Kairos said Mr Nkosi was being punished for his Dutch links. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 14 Oct 84 p 2]

BLACK PORTUGUESE OFFICERS--The first group of black Portuguese-speaking soldiers to have been selected for an officers' course are now being trained by the South African Army. Fifteen men from the crack 32 Battalion are being taught English at the Army Language Bureau in Pretoria. Some of the men speak as many as six languages but are battling with basic English literacy. The officer commanding the bureau, Commandant Louis Potgieter, said their three-month English course will be completed towards the end of this month and the men will return to their base to do a junior leaders' course lasting nine months. Although the South African Defence Force already has black officers, these men are the first Portuguese-speaking soldiers to be selected for an officers' course. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Oct 84 p 5M]

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS--There was a relatively high degree of industrial calm last year, compared to 1982, says the commission. However, it warns this should be seen against the background of recession and high unemployment. The commission outlines factors explaining the degree of industrial peace:

The development of effective channels of communication between parties concerned; The greater expertise, knowledge, discipline and control shown by emerging unions; The better understanding and greater expertise of employers in the field of labour relations; The increased use of the statutory dispute-settlement machinery by management and unions. "Various factors in the social-economic political field indicate that labour relations are at present not only more complex than in the past, but are also exhibiting a dynamism found in few other countries." The trade union movement has continued to grow and it has become increasingly clear that the younger organisations are in many respects beginning to show greater balance in their demands. In the general field of dispute prevention and settlement, an important development is that blacks have gained a more direct say in industrial councils. Collective bargaining agreements are also becoming important.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Oct 84 p 21]

STRIKE FIGURES--A total of 336 strikes and work stoppages were reported in 1983 compared to 394 in 1982. Although this reflected a greater degree of industrial peace it should be seen against the background of recession and fear of unemployment, the NMC chairman, Dr Hennie Reynders, says in the report for 1983. Other factors involved were, however, greater understanding and use of collective bargaining and statutory machinery, and more balanced demands by younger trade unions. Last year's strikes and work stoppages involved about 65 000 workers and resulted in a loss of nearly 125 000 man-days, compared to 365 000 in 1982. "The average duration of these strikes, as measured by the 1,9 lost man-days per striking worker (2,6 and 2,4 in 1982 and 1981 respectively), and their extent as measured by the 23,4 lost man days per 1 000 workers, should not give rise to undue concern," Dr Reynders adds. The number of strikes, 199, showed a marked increase during the last three months of 1983. "The increase in the number of strikes should be seen as a long-term trend resulting from economic development in general, the development of the black population group in particular, and their realisation of their bargaining position and the normal operation of the labour market."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Oct 84 p 21]

UNIONISTS' DETENTION SLAMMED--The recent spate of detentions in South Africa has been condemned by the South African Council of the International Metalworkers' Federation. It was totally unacceptable and deplorable that detained trade unionists had been denied access to their lawyers, unions and families, the council said yesterday. Detentions of this nature made workers and unions more determined to fight oppressive action by the Government, the council said. The detention of Mr Jerry Kau, national executive member of the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu), was a case in point. The council has called for the immediate release of all detainees and has offered its full support to any action taken by Naawu members in protest over Mr Kau's detention. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 84 p 2M]

MEAT CONSUMPTION--Cape Town--The demand for red meat in South Africa is as strong as ever, with growing meat consumption among blacks, delegates at the South African Federation of Meat Traders was told yesterday. Speaking on the red meat industry, Mr D. Meyer said too much emphasis was placed on the meat consumption of white South Africans and not enough on the escalating black market. But he warned that unless the price of meat was kept a reasonable level, the consumer would be forced to find a substitute for red meat. Mr Meyer told delegates that the Meat Board was essential to the industry. "Who, I ask you, would have paid the producer one billion rand during the worst drought in history?" he asked. He also said there was a need for floor prices to encourage producers. But Mr Meyer criticised the Meat Board for introducing the artificial mechanism of a support price system in 1980. This, he said, was the most important factor in killing demand for red meat in South Africa and had sent the price of meat soaring. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 84 p 2M]

CATTLE INDUSTRY CRISIS--Cape Town--The cattle industry is experiencing its biggest economic crisis in 50 years, the chairman of the Meat Board, Mr P.R. du Toit, said in Cape Town yesterday. He told the 44th annual congress of the South African Federation of Meat Traders that the meat industry was facing a "drastic slump" in local demand, exorbitant increases in the price of stock and a stagnating world market. He accused traders of failing to pass on to the consumer cheaper meat prices brought about by the drop in the floor price of meat and the removal of sales tax. "Naturally this can have no other result than a further stagnation in the turnover and consumption of red meat," he said. Quoting findings of the Department of Agriculture, Mr du Toit said: The debt of the farming industry had increased almost four-fold in the last 10 years; Farming profits--as a percentage of gross farming income--had dwindled from 41 percent to four percent in 10 years; In eight years the price of farming necessities had increased by 200 percent while meat prices had increased by a mere 147 percent. He said farmers would face "their biggest crisis" once the drought had broken because they would then have to settle their debts. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 84 p 2M]

UDF CLAIM HIT--While Solidarity supports the stand made by the UDF 6 to have their detention orders on them withdrawn, Solidarity spokesmen have pointed out that UDF publicity has again exaggerated the extent of the support for the NIC and the UDF. Last week, great play was made on the supposed response of the Durban people to the call of the UDF to switch off lights for one hour and burn candles instead. According to the UDF in a number of Indian areas, particularly in Chatsworth, candle light was to be seen in a large number of homes. How the UDF was able to monitor so many areas in such a short space of time is still a mystery. But what is significant is that no mention is made at all of the African and Coloured area. Does the UDF and NIC operate only in the Indian area? What is also significant is that so far there has been no response as such from the Indian working class. There have been no strikes or demonstrations from the Indian workers in support of the UDF 6. [Text] [Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 28 Sep 84 p 2]

BLACK ANARCHY FEARED--A prominent Indian sociologist in Johannesburg who does not wish to be named for fear of reprisals has, in an interview with our Transvaal correspondent, called on all black political organisations to end the violence against each other in black areas before anarchy reigns totally. He was referring to Press reports of violence and counter violence in black areas. The Sebokeng house of an executive member of the UDF, Mr Esau Raditsele, was gutted by fire over the weekend. Also many Sebokeng workers on Monday evening had to walk long distances from the border areas to get to their homes after buses had been stopped from entering their area. Petrol bombs were also thrown at a house in Tembisa and at two education institutions in Soshanguve near Pretoria on Monday causing extensive damage. In Tembisa a car belonging to the chairman of the Tembisa Civic Association, Mr Goba Ndlovu, was extensively damaged when a petrol bomb was hurled through his garage. Two petrol bombs were thrown into a hostel room at the Mobopane East Technikon on Monday. Damage was estimated at about R4 000. The sociologist pointed out that all progressives in South Africa were fighting for a democratic system. Democracy means, he said, the right to disagree but apparently in the liberation movement in South Africa this right is being denied by one group against another group. While blacks fight blacks bitterly and violently the day of liberation is being postponed, he said. [Text] [Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 28 Sep 84 p 1]

DISINVESTMENT OPPOSED--Dr J.N. Reddy has again been proved correct and the UDF and SA Council of Churches wrong. A recent survey carried out by Professor Schlemmer of Natal University has shown that Black opinion in S.A. is overwhelmingly against disinvestment but that Black anger against political discrimination is growing rapidly. It is clear from the survey that most African workers are not prepared to become unemployed and to be shunted back to starvation conditions in the rural areas while small so-called liberation groups overseas set about liberating them. There is a big campaign at the moment in American cities and States to disinvest. These claims are supposed to be made in the interest of the Black workers of South Africa. The Black workers have repudiated decisively these do-gooders who, in the comfort of their homes in America with full bellies, are telling African workers to die and starve for some Utopian solution. At the same time, it is clear from the survey that the rising tide of unrest on the mines, in schools, and in the townships has illustrated clearly that South African Africans cannot be excluded long from the central processes of power. However, this process can only take place peacefully. Continued investment will be the death-knell of apartheid. With this development and with the demand of all progressive sections in South Africa for a national convention of all the communities, the time will soon come when an integrated political system can take its place in South Africa. But those who advocate disinvestment are harming this course of action. It has never had, and will never have the support of the Black workers of South Africa. [Text] [Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 28 Sep 84 p 7]

ANTI-UDF DRIVE HIT--The "Graphic's" political correspondent, in a quick test of Indian opinion, has found that Indians generally believe that if the Government contemplates further action against the UDF (and such action is contrary to the rule of law), it would invite further world-wide condemnation. "The Graphic" opinion test was conducted after the accusation made by the Minister of Law and Order last week that the United Democratic Front (which includes the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses) was doing the work of the banned African National Congress, it was engaged in "revolutionary goals" and that it had contributed directly and indirectly to 80 violent deaths in the past two months. According to Mr Le Grange more than 90 percent of the UDF office-bearers had been members of the ANC or the banned SACP or members of the constituent bodies of the old Congress Alliance. Mr Le Grange also claimed that more than 100 organisations throughout the world were involved in operations against SA. "If laws in SA have been contravened they should be dealt with by the courts of law in SA and not by bannings and detentions without trial," is the trend of Indian opinion. The UDF has denied the Minister's allegations and has reiterated that the UDF stood for peaceful change in SA. [Text] [Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 12 Oct 84 p 5]

HILLBROW INDIANS--Dr J.N. Reddy has revealed that Solidarity is making urgent representations to the Government to assist the 10 000 or so Coloured and Indian tenants living in the Johannesburg suburb of Hillbrow. Most of the Indians are from Natal. The Conservative Party, under Dr Treurnicht, is planning to institute private prosecutions with the SA Police against all landlords in Hillbrow who allow Indians and Coloureds to rent premises there. Dr Reddy told "The Graphic" that he expected the private prosecutions (if initiated) to fail because recently in the Transvaal Supreme Court it was held that tenants could not be evicted while no alternative housing was available in Coloured and Indian areas. Dr Reddy pointed out that the Indians and Coloureds were in Johannesburg because they were helping in the economy by working in essential posts and were they to be evicted because of lack of accommodation, Johannesburg would suffer most. Furthermore, the antics of the Conservative Party could again cause much harm to racial relations in SA and incur the wrath of the world. Solidarity would appeal to the government to take the steps necessary to prevent the Conservative party from hounding innocent Indians and Coloureds in Johannesburg, he said. [Text] [Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 12 Oct 84 p 5]

HARE KRISHNAS--The eight white Hare Krishna devotees living in the country on borrowed time since their visas expired last month will not be booted out, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, Chief Minister in the House of Delegates, said yesterday. He said negotiations were continuing between him and Minister F.W. de Klerk, former Minister of Internal Affairs, and other Government sources to allow the devotees to stay until they have completed their religious programme at Chatsworth. "So far the Government has looked at their case sympathetically," said Mr Rajbansi. Meanwhile, Partha Sarathi Das, PRO for the Hare Krishnas based in Johannesburg, yesterday disclosed that the spiritual master for Southern Europe, Guru Srila Gurudeva, is to arrive in South Africa this weekend for a 10-day tour. The main purpose of his

visit is to finalise arrangements for the official opening of the multi-million rand temple in Chatsworth. He is also due to hold talks with influential leaders about the plight of foreign Hare Krishna devotees in this country. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 17-20 Oct 84 p 3]

RAMDUTH FOR MIXED SCHOOLS--Integrated schools could become a reality in the Government's new dispensation if Indian Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Cassie Ramduth has his way. But for this to happen, the Education Act will have to be amended which, Mr Ramduth says, he hopes to do. He said yesterday that when the teacher training college is built in Cato Manor, it will produce about 1 000 teachers each year. The president of the Teachers' Association of South Africa (TASA), Mr Pat Samuels, said a unitary political system was first needed before any moves are made to change the face of education. But he commended Mr Ramduth for thinking positively. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 9-13 Oct 84 p 1]

AZASO EDUCATION CAMPAIGN--The Azanian Students Organisation's campaign for an education charter started in Durban on Saturday with a rally and conference at which educationists, academics and trade unionists dealt extensively with the question of a unitary education system for all South Africans. And at the lively rally on Sunday, attended by nearly 1 000 in the Union Hall, speakers again stressed the need for an education charter. According to Mr Bongani Noruka, Azaso's projects officer, all regions will collect education demands from students, educationists, and parents of all races over the next three months. The campaign will culminate with a major rally early next year at which an education charter will be adopted. In her address Mrs Victoria Mxenge, who urged parents to play a more decisive role in education, said: "We have had education in the hands of teachers and students. Now parents too must decide what type of education they would like for their children." Mr Noruka said the idea of an education charter was conceived after Azaso's General Students Council (GSC) in 1981. The campaign is being conducted jointly by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), Azaso, National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa), a union of teachers and lecturers. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 3-6 Oct 84 p 7]

COSAS DETAINEES--The Congress of South African Students (Cosas) has been hard hit by detentions with seven leading young Soweto activists held in the last week. Police in Pretoria have confirmed that all seven were detained in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act. The Cosas swoop brings the number of detentions confirmed in the last fortnight to 29. The seven Cosas members who were detained on October 11 are: Soweto chairman Mokgomotsi Mgodiri, the branch treasurer Bessie Fihla, national organiser Kenneth Fihla, Balaseng Mgodiri, Stephan Makatini, Emanuel Mlambo and Sebastian Reeds. The other 22 named as detainees in the last fortnight are: United Democratic Front national secretary Mr Popo Molefe; Vaal area residents Lindiwe Elsie Nana, Richard Bokwa, Laurentia Maluke, Namoabonga Cynthia Vilakazi, Stephen Mogava, Phillip Eddie Letsaba, Simon Mbuqe, Jacob G. Molukwane, Simon Nkodi and Mr Gcina Malindi; Soweto residents Mr Theo Mthembu, Mr Peter Mabaso and his wife, Zodwa; Azanian Students'

Movement members Thami Mcerwa, Martin Ngcobo, George Ngwenya, Rodney Lujolo and Gladstone Mkhwanazi; East Rand trade unionist Jerry Kau and Kattlehong metalworkers Glen Mallela and Isaac Kgetsi Maloka. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Oct 84 p 1]

SISHEN-KATHU'S POTENTIAL--Cape Town--Sishen-Kathu is well known for its mining wealth but few people realise its tourist potential, Administrator Mr Gene Louw said on Tuesday night when opening the town's R1 million civic centre. Mr Louw said research in the 1970s had shown that the area had among the richest iron potential in the world, leading to the development of the giant Sishen-Saldanha export project. Sishen-Kathu was accorded municipal status in July 1979 and the area's growth had been unprecedented in the Cape. Praising the vision and the work of municipal officials, Mr Louw described Sishen-Kathu as an oasis of colour in the Kalahari landscape. Among its tourist attractions were the Silver Streams marshes at Danielskuil, an important water ecosystem with valuable birdlife and potential for the development of recreation facilities including camping, swimming, fishing, boating and sailing. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Oct 84 p 4M]

CONSERVATION PROJECT STALLED--A shortage of sponsorship money may prevent three South Africans from going on an extended expedition through Africa to film and record conservation conditions, wildlife and ecology. The team, consisting of Mr and Mrs Cuan Elgin and sound man Mr David Taylor, said the main product of the one-year expedition would be a full feature commercial film, "In Search of Eden." The team has already filmed large portions of the Cape coast, the Highveld and the Kalahari desert. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Oct 84 p 4M]

BLACKS IN WHITE SUBURB--The HNP has submitted a number of questions to the Pretoria City Council following the disclosure that Transkei has bought flats for its diplomatic staff in Monument Park Extension 2. The questions, submitted by Mr Joseph Chiole, HNP councillor for Central Pretoria, follow white resident's objections to black neighbours. He asks what has happened to plans in the '70s to build a special "diplomatic suburb," and if the management committee would consider making representations to central government in this regard. He asks if diplomats have to live in the Pretoria municipal area and, if so, why they cannot live in suburbs "where they can live with people their own race groups." Black diplomats should live in areas such as Mamelodi, he said. Mr Chiole also asked whether the management committee had received petitions from residents opposed to blacks settling in the area. He suggested the council could in future test the feelings of property owners and ratepayers and consider the general safety of the area before allowing blacks to live in white suburbs. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Oct 84 p 4M]

REMOVALS FROM LEBOWA--Pietersburg--Nearly 37,000 ha of land previously earmarked for removal from Lebowa will now be retained by the national state, and 60 000 people will not be relocated. This emerged from consolidation proposals announced in Pietersburg yesterday by the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. But, according to other details of the proposals, nearly 95 000 ha of land will be excised

from the homeland to revert to the Republic, involving the relocation of 36 000 people. Other proposals provide for 13 500 ha of additional land to be added to Lebowa's area, while it is proposed that 3 800 ha be excised from Gazankulu to be added to the homeland, with the excision of 7 000 ha from Lebowa for inclusion in Gazankulu. Dr Viljoen said the proposals applied irrespective to the area of land acquired on behalf of the SA Development Trust since 1975. Some of the details of the proposals on the Moutse district, east of Warmbaths, which has been the source of a dispute between Lebowa and kwaNdebele, are as follows: "The area concerned, which is approximately 66 000 ha in extent, will be added to the area under jurisdiction of kwaNdebele, excluding the farm Toitskraal 6 JS, a portion of Makeepsvley 728 KS situated north of the Settleres/Marble Hall railway line, the farm Kuilsrivier 31 JS and portions of Zondagsfontein 32 JS. "The Saliesloot/Immerpan area, approximately 50 000 ha, which area has already been acquired on behalf of the SA Development Trust, will be added to Lebowa." Dr Viljoen is addressing a meeting in Tzaneen today on the Gazankulu proposals.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Oct 84 p 3]

'RACE PROBLEMS CRITICAL'--Race relations, terrorism, inflation and the drought are the most critical problems facing South Africa today, a Markinor Gallup Poll shows. About 40 percent of the 1 000 white men and women interviewed in major metropolitan areas pinpointed race relations as the country's most pressing problem. Terrorism was seen as the second most crucial problem, with inflation and the drought equal third. The English-speaking community saw race relations as more of a problem than Afrikaans speakers (42 percent versus 33 percent), as did those aged under 65 (39 percent versus 28 percent). Women are more concerned about terrorism (17 percent versus 12 percent), as did those aged over 65 (26 percent versus 13 percent). Inflation is seen as a problem by about one in eight people, irrespective of sex, language or age. But Afrikaners singled out the drought as more of a problem than English speakers (16 percent versus 8 percent). [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Oct 84 p 7]

RIOT-TORN TOWNSHIPS--Businessmen and journalists toured the riot-torn black townships of the Vaal Triangle yesterday and surveyed damage estimated at about R15 million. The Lekoa Town Council and officials of the Oranje Vaal Development Board said at a Press conference several plans were in the pipeline to end the intimidation of local residents. They included: A display of power to demonstrate the upper hand of law and order; Black municipalities would possibly establish their own para-police forces which could help with the fight against unrest; With the rebuilding of Lekoa, new plans would be followed to ensure the townships were less susceptible to outbursts of unrest and riots. According to Lekoa councillors, a minority group of less than five percent of the area's 300 000 residents were responsible for the present "reign of terror" and intimidation being experienced. They said where the council's average monthly income amounted to R3 million from rent and levy charges before the unrest, only about R300 000 was being received because tenants were being told not to pay their debts. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Oct 84 p 1M]

LAND FOR BOPHUTHATSWANA--The Government will add 45 000 ha of land to Bophuthatswana in a bid to consolidate the homeland, the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, announced yesterday. Plans are also being made to deproclaim 25 000 ha of black and SA Development Trust land. The matter would be submitted to Parliament for a final decision. Thirty-two separate areas of land along Bophuthatswana's present borders are involved in the scheme.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 84 p 2M]

MADIKIZELA BANISHED--Umtata--An Umtata lawyer, Mr General Prince Madikizela, has been banished to his family home in Bizana. An order signed by the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief K.D. Matanzima, was served on Mr Madikizela by police yesterday morning. His brother, Mr Msimango Madikizela was being held at the Ngangelizwe police station and would be escorted to Bizana today. Mr Madikizela has been banished in terms of the 1977 Public Security Act. The order cannot be contested. In the order, President Matanzima said: "I am satisfied that your presence in the city of Umtata or at any other place in the district of Umtata is not in the general public interest." On being served the notice, Mr Madikizela was ordered "immediately to withdraw from the said district and to proceed to Mbongweni administrative area in the district of Bizana, and to no other place, and there to take up residence at your home." Mr Madikizela was not allowed to return to the Umtata district without the written permission of the Transkei Police. He is legally separated from his second wife, Mrs Camagwini Madikizela, who is the daughter of President Matanzima.--DDR [East London DAILY DISPATCH in London 11 Oct 84 p 1]

MAOF'S CASH FLOW PROBLEMS--Maof, which inaugurated a weekly Tel Aviv-Mbabane flight last month, has "temporary cash flow problems" and recently signed over three of its four aircraft to the Israel Airports Authority as collateral for a R1-million debt. However, company and authority described the move as "a formality," and Maof is considering scheduling a second weekly flight from mid-December to cope with demand. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Oct 84 p 8]

CARBORUNDUM DEAL--Murray & Roberts is buying the entire share capital of Carborundum Universal SA from Kennecott & Corporation and Foseco Minsep International BV. The transaction will be concluded next month when exchange control approval and other pre-conditions have been met. M & R say the deal is "unlikely" to have any material effect on earnings this year. Carborundum is a manufacturer and distributor of bonded and coated abrasives, ceramic fibres and a variety of refractory and wear-resistant ceramic products. Its major markets include SA Transport Services, the motor industry, foundries, mining, construction and manufactured timber products. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 84 p 9]

MAWU TAKES DISPUTE TO ILO--For the first time in South African labour history, a union has referred a dispute with a multinational to the International Labour Organisation and the European Economic Community. The dispute between the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and Transvaal Alloys, a subsidiary of Nord-Deutsche Affinerie of Hamburg, has been referred to the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) in Geneva. A spokesman for

Mawu said the IMF would present the case to the ILO and the EEC. The dispute arises out of the dismissal of 200 workers from the company's vanadium mine and plant near Middelburg, Transvaal. Mawu alleges that the company breached several clauses of the declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises of the ILO and of the EEC's code of conduct for companies with subsidiaries in SA. Mawu claims the company, among other things, is guilty of paying starvation wages of 55¢ an hour, breaching international standards on human rights and freedom of association and failing to maintain high health standards. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Oct 84 p 1M]

SUGAR QUOTA--Supplies to the International Sugar Organisation are back to normal with scheduled SA shipments this year of 140 000 tons. Mr Leon Butler, deputy export manager of the SA Sugar Association, said that ISO had allowed local growers to defer accumulation of further special stocks to December 31 because of the drought. Good production meant that they would now be able to fulfil the commitment. The 1977 International Sugar Agreement would soon expire but the obligation to build up special stocks until the end of this year remained. The intention behind the agreement was the maintenance of international sugar prices by the accumulation of stocks. Producers did not want excessively high prices because artificial sweeteners could then compete but, if prices were too low, there would be a poor return on investment. The ISO would be retained as an administrative association for exporters and buyers of sugar but would no longer act as a mechanism for the regulation of sugar supplies. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Oct 84 p 7]

TELKOR'S GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS--Telkor's digital systems division has landed two Government contracts worth R4,5m. The first is to supply 84 programmable telecontrol units worth R1,5 m to Escom for the control of regional networks of electricity sub-stations. The second is a R3m contract for a telecontrol system for the Pretoria City Council. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Oct 84 p 10]

AFRIKAANS CHARACTER SET--In an effort to break into the market for Afrikaans language computer facilities, Data Display has announced an Afrikaans character set for its Anadex range of dot matrix printers. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Oct 84 p 10]

MOTOR INDUSTRY WOES--Port Elizabeth--General Motors is to close for four days next month and Ford is to go on a three-day week from Monday. Also, Volkswagen says it will probably have to cut back production and has hinted at possible retrenchments. A VW spokesman said vehicle sales for September showed further deterioration and production would have to be adjusted. Ford will switch from a four-day to a three-day working week from Monday. This will affect all 3 500 of the company's hourly-paid workers, Sapa reports. A spokesman said the disastrous new car sales figures for September of fewer than 15 000 units had prompted the move. Fewer than 15 000 units meant cutbacks were inevitable. The shutdown at General Motors, from November 13 to 16 will affect about 2 500 hourly paid production employees. General Motors will continue to operate a four-day week schedule after production restarts on November 20. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 84 p 1]

WHITE TEENAGERS 'UNINFORMED'--Professor Kleynhans told the magazine: "White teenagers enjoy life. They are not interested nor involved in matters of national importance because they take it for granted that whites are ruling the country." Further support came from Dr Hennie Coetzee, a senior political science lecturer at the Rand Afrikaans University, who has also conducted similar research. "White teenagers are totally isolated from the political realities of this country," Dr Coetzee was quoted as saying in the article. The IQ survey found white teenagers had difficulty with even basic questions, such as the name of the State President. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 3-6 Oct 84 p 11]

PRIVATE SECTOR URGED TO PROVIDE RECREATION--The private sector has been urged to participate in providing sports and recreation facilities to help defuse conflict and unrest. The Minister of Home Affairs and National Education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, made the call at the opening of the congress of the Institute of Parks and Recreation Administration in Pretoria on Monday. A 1980/81 survey had shown there was a 49 percent shortage of facilities in local areas, an 87 percent shortage at secondary schools and an 83,9 percent shortage at primary schools. Local Government contributed R41-million towards the R75,5-million spent on sports facilities by the Government in 1980/81. By comparison, the private sector contributed only 1,5 percent--R21 000--of the total expenditure--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Oct 83 p 13]

MILITARY LAW COURSE--Port Elizabeth--The University of Port Elizabeth will become the first residential university in South Africa to offer a course in Military Law. The course, which begins in January, will be presented by Mr Marius Ooshuizen, lecturer in the Department of Public Law. Mr Oosthuizen called it "an important new field of public law." The course will be part of the law degree and students could decide whether or not to take it.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Oct 84 p 17]

BLACK MATRICULANTS TO EXCEED WHITES--The number of Black matriculants should exceed that of Whites for the first time this year if the 17 percent increase in Black standard 10 pupils in 1983 was maintained, says the NMC's (National Manpower Commission) latest annual report. The number of standard 10 or equivalent certificates issued to Blacks in 1983--the year under review--had again increased sharply from 29 745 to 35 966 compared to 1982. "It is significant that if, in 1984, the figure for Black matriculants shows an increase of the order of that in 1983, their numbers will exceed those of White matriculants for the first time," NMC chairman, Dr H.J.J. Reynders, writes in the report, released in Pretoria yesterday. There was a greater increase in the number of Black pupils and students than was the case with the other population groups, with the number of Black matriculants and students at tertiary institutions showing increases of 28 and 27 percent respectively, compared with 1982. "Moreover, various indicators suggest there is increasing interest among Blacks to be trained in technical fields." But the availability of suitably qualified Black teachers remained a serious problem. In 1983 an almost equal number of Whites and Blacks studied at

Teacher training colleges (12 580 and 13 446 respectively), but the total number of pupils in the two population groups differed considerably (986 276 Whites compared to 3 801 Blacks). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Oct 84 p 15]

HOUSING FOR BLACK DIPLOMATS--Umtata--The suggestion that foreign Black Diplomats in South Africa should live in townships was regarded as a "very primitive idea" by the Transkeian Government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mtutuzeli Lujabe, said in Umtata yesterday. He was reacting to a newspaper report that the Herstigte Nasionale Party had queried the alleged purchase of flats in Monument Park, Pretoria, by the Transkeian Government to house ambassadorial staff. Mr Lujabe said it was the duty of all governments to see to it that accredited foreign missions were placed as safely and securely in prestigious areas. He felt Black townships would be unsafe for Black diplomats. The report in morning newspapers said an HNP city councillor, Mr Joseph Chiloe, would ask the Pretoria City Council why Black diplomats could not live outside the municipal area "where they can live with people of their own race groups." Mr Lujabe said the HNP was guided by its belief in racial segregation that compelled it to place "as of paramount importance," that Blacks and Whites live apart. Mr Lujabe said the attitude of White residents of Ellarduspark, in Pretoria, who had complained about the land deal, was out of tune with the government's policy of "reform." Negotiations between the SA and Transkeian Governments for the flats were continuing and Mr Lujabe said he had no idea at this stage what the outcome would be.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Oct 84 p 4]

INFLUX CONTROL--Cape Town--A former managing director of Nationale Pers, Dr D.P. de Villiers, has called for a "fundamental re-think" of influx control. Speaking at the annual dinner of the Cape Society of Chartered Accountants, he said influx control was one of the matters that needed urgent reconsideration, even if it had long been regarded as non-negotiable. Influx control had attendant aspects such as pass-law enforcement and relocations, Dr De Villiers said. He listed a number of factors that indicated the need for readjustment of the policy: Experiences in other parts of the world where similar policies had been applied; The attitudes towards influx control in urban areas and in the homelands; The move towards urbanisation and its continuous effect, and The destructive effects of aspects of the enforcement of influx control. Added to these were the telling admissions--through statistics as well as public pronouncements by officials charged with carrying out the policy--that influx control was incapable of effective implementation, that it was breaking down, and failing to achieve the purposes set for it.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 84 p 12]

TUTU SUPPORT--Because of the political and social gospel he preaches, Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu is not supported by the majority of Christians in South Africa nor does he represent them, according to a statement released by five church groups yesterday. The South African Council of Churches, of which Bishop Tutu is secretary general, receives more than 97 percent of its finances from abroad and most Black independent churches are not members, according to the statement by the Christian Resistance

Group, Gospel Defence League, Signposts, SA Catholic Defence League and the United Christian Action. The statement says many Black churches have withdrawn from the SACC in protest against its politics. "Bishop Desmond Tutu has repeatedly propagated the liberation of South Africa and does not exclude his support for an armed struggle," it says.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 84 p 14]

NKOMATI PITFALLS DISCUSSED--If the Nkomati Accord is to succeed, there will have to be close co-operation between the security forces of South Africa and Mozambique, Professor Gerhard Erasmus points out in his paper, "The Accord of Nkomati: Context and Content. "And that is something hitherto unheard of," Professor Erasmus of the University of Stellenbosch said. In the paper which has been published by the South African Institute of International Affairs, he warns that the Mozambican Government is still experiencing great difficulty in controlling the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) and that South Africa may find it necessary to become directly involved. As sabotage of the Cahora Bassa transmission lines may constitute a grave threat to the viability of the project, it has been laid down in Article 8 of the agreement that South Africa and Mozambique have a joint responsibility for the protection of the lines. Prof Erasmus points out that if South Africa does become directly involved in the security problems of Mozambique it would be "a case of reaping bitter fruits of earlier ill-conceived policies if allegations that she has actively supported the resistance movement are true." Mozambican leaders have stressed their continued opposition to apartheid, but have emphasised to other African states the necessity of coming to terms with South Africa's economic and military power. The Accord contains no provisions for economic co-operation, but there is little doubt that close economic co-operation with South Africa was one of the main reasons why Mozambique concluded the agreement. Prof Erasmus says that close co-operation in agriculture, tourism, transport and fisheries are expected and agreements are being prepared. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Oct 84 p 10]

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF YSKOR STUDIED--The management of the government-controlled South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (YSKOR) could possibly be turned over to the private sector in the next year or so. According to rumors, by the end of next year a public issuance of Yskor shares can be accomplished. Mr. Johan Maree, who is in charge of a team which has been appointed by the state to do a study of Yskor, has confirmed that Yskor could well land in private hands. He said that Yskor can now be sold since the Government has decided to take over the debt burden resulting from the considerable loss of exports of the Sishen-Saldanha railway line. He added that the prevailing economic climate does not favor a short-term takeover. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Oct 84 p 12] 12494

CSO: 3401/31

PROMOTING SWAHILI AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE INCREASING ISOLATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Oct 84 p 8

[Article by Henry Reuter]

[Text] Nairobi--For more than 20 years, since President Julius Nyerere launched a massive post-independence drive to develop Swahili as the national language, Tanzania has literally been talking itself into a corner.

Because of its basic inadequacies as a national language, Swahili has been given almost as much attention as the ill-fated socialisation of agriculture.

Lingua Franca

Language committees, self-proclaimed experts and the government's news media have for two decades been inventing new Swahili words and expressions almost daily in a bid to cover the inadequacies.

Swahili has become the language of official correspondence and of instruction in primary schools which is all the education most Tanzanians get.

From President Nyerere down, Tanzanians have become immensely proud of being one of the very few African countries with a lingua franca to link all tribes and peoples.

Though they have a language they call Kiswahili--but what Swahili speakers elsewhere increasingly call Kitanzania--they also have a problem: outside Tanzania almost nobody understands it.

Swahili speakers beyond Tanzania's borders--in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire--have not been told about the countless new words, phrases and expressions, and are often completely baffled by them.

So far as the rest of the world is concerned, while English has been sadly neglected, an entire Tanzanian generation has grown up speaking no known language.

English remains the official language of instruction for secondary education in the country.

But English teaching at primary level, by teachers who speak very little themselves, gives secondary students a severe handicap when using English textbooks.

At an international women's conference recently in Arusha, the entire Tanzanian contingent of 100 sought, and was given, permission to speak in Swahili.

They did so happily, regardless of the fact that delegates from the other 19 nations represented didn't understand a word--there being no translators capable of translating Kitanzania fluently into English or French.

Tanzanian intellectuals have been sounding warnings about the country's language inadequacies and demanding a new and heavier emphasis on the teaching of English.

A team of British language experts is compiling a report on how to persuade Tanzania to take up English teaching where the colonialists left off.

But, according to a prominent Tanzanian newspaper columnist, it could be a losing battle. He said in an article recently: "On purely the basis of narrow nationalistic sentiments, the Kiswahili camp is bound to carry the day.

"It is a victory, however, that would harm the nation in the long term on account of the effects of an excessively inward, isolationist approach."

CSO: 3400/130

## ZANZIBAR'S NEW CONSTITUTION RUNS INTO OPPOSITION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Henry Reuter]

[Text]

NAIROBI — Zanzibar's new constitution, which Tanzania's ruling CCM party is seeking to impose on it after putting down a break-with-the-mainland campaign by secessionists, is having a rough passage through the island's House of Representatives.

When the Constitutional Amendment Bill was tabled in Zanzibar last week, many of its provisions ran into strong opposition.

Zanzibaris demanded that:

- The island be given its own national flag and anthem.
- Zanzibaris make the initial recommendations for the Zanzibar presidency.

● Zanzibaris be given permission to deal with any elected MPs — and even the President — if they consider them to be working against the people's interests.

● President Julius Nyerere have no say in the choice of a Regional Commissioner for Zanzibar.

Concern is being expressed over proposals for the establishment of a joint isles-mainland financial committee charged with recommending financial allocations to the isles and mainland governments.

The Bill also declares Zanzibar to be a socialist society and that the CCM is supreme.

Observers in Zanzibar say much of the opposition to the Bill stems from the recent appoint-

ment by the CCM of Mr Ali Hassan, a mainland of the Mwingi tribe, to be the Zanzibar President.

Ever since the post-independence political merger of the isles with the mainland, the islanders have insisted on running their own finances.

Zanzibaris also resent the islands being ruled by the CCM from its headquarters in the new Tanzanian capital of Dodoma — hundreds of kilometres away in the centre of the country.

Several prominent Zanzibaris who were arrested last year for advocating a break with the mainland are still detained without trial.

They include the former Zanzibar Attorney-General.

CSO: 3400/130

NYERERE REVISES SOCIALISM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Oct 84 p 14

[Article by Henry Reuter]

[Text]

**DAR ES SALAAM** — Ten years ago this month, millions of Tanzanian peasant farmers were subjected to bayonet-point socialism. President Julius Nyerere's ujamaa policy of moving peasants into socialist villages ceased being voluntary and became compulsory. Only 1.5 million had given up their traditional homesteads and moved into the villages voluntarily. The rest of the 14 million would have to be forced to do so. Thousands of people's militia armed with rifles swung into action. Homesteads were razed by bulldozers, standing crops were burned, peasants were chased out of the ruins and herded on to planned village sites, often several kilometres away, and told to build grass lean-tos as their first, temporary shelters. They were told that this was the way to progress and prosperity. The socialist way. In their new villages they would be provided with water,

a school and about one hectare per family on which to grow their own food crops. They would be expected to provide labour for each village's collective farm. The entire scheme was a colossal failure. Deprived of incentives to work, the peasants worked less and less. Production fell drastically. Within five years only a dozen of the 8 000 ujamaa villages were functioning as envisaged, and Tanzania was going round the world with a begging bowl to get grain to feed its people. Now, with the national economy in ruins and living standards lower than they were at independence, Nyerere has just told his 14 million peasants: "Sorry, we made a mistake. Why don't you just go back to your old homesteads, rebuild them and start all over again." In a tour of southern Tanzania earlier this month he said he now saw no reason why people should not be allowed to build their own homesteads on good land which they could cultivate.

And he sternly admonished local leaders for not having already corrected a number of mistakes made during the villagisation programme, pointing out that many of the collective villages had gone back to bush, anyway. "Though we have been late to implement these measures, it is better late than never," Nyerere declared.

He is not stopping at the collective farms. He has also directed that most of the country's vast sisal estates, many of them ruined since being nationalised, be handed back to private ownership. He has appealed to outside entrepreneurs to come forward and put money into large-scale profit-making commercial farming in Tanzania, and he has opened the door for the return of private enterprise to industry, transport and other sectors of the economy. So far there have been few takers.

Too many have lost everything they owned in Tanzania.

#### ITALIAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DETAINED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The Italian government is to give Zambia a K95 million grant to finance a number of projects, senior undersecretary in the Ministry of Finance, Mr Fred Siame announced in Lusaka yesterday.

The grant is under an agreement the two countries signed in Rome early last month and it will include the financing of a water reticulation programme in Kabwe which is expected to cost K46.8 million.

Mr Siame said About K7.2 million would be used to acquire vehicles from Incar for grain haulage while about K8 million would be spent on buying drugs.

The other projects on which the grant is to be used is the vegetable canning and processing plant, tapping of energy from hot springs in rural areas, irrigation equipment, rice mills, Integrated Rural Development Projects (IRDP) in Eastern Province and the Nalwamba small holder projects in Kafue.

Mr Siame said the Kabwe water supply scheme which would involve construction of dams to draw water from Mulungushi river to end water blues in the district was the biggest project under this agreement. There exists great need for water for residents and Mulungushi Textile complex in Kabwe.

Experts from Brian Hugh Coloquhoun had already made feasibility studies for this project which only awaits implementation.

Rural Integrated Development Projects are in Katata, Petauke, Chadiza and Chipata.

The Zambia Horticultural Products (Zamhort) would be involved actively in the vegetable canning and processing project. He would not say where it would be sited.

Mr Siame said a portion of the money would be spent on the component of the Mansa-Nchelenge-Mwense road project being made by Cogefar.

Mr Siame said the Ministry of Works and Supply was currently assessing its requirements for vehicles under an agreement signed for Zambia by Finance Minister Mr Luke Mwananshiku.

The other project under the agreement is the supply of drugs and feasibility studies for a veterinary drugs production plant in the country.

On September 1, President Kaunda assured farmers when he opened the Southern Province Party conference in Monze that Italy would assist Zambia with veterinary drugs.

The President made this assurance following observations made by two Members of Parliament for farmers who said their animals were dying because of lack of veterinary medicines.

One of the MPS, Mr Lazarus Cheelo, a former general manager of the Agricultural Finance Company caused laughter when he told the President in a vote of thanks that drought and lack of veterinary medicine raised livestock mortality in Southern Province "where people...weep more for livestock than they would for a brother."

Another MP, Mr Dodson Syatalimi, echoed his colleague's views and added that part of the problem was compounded by lack of stockfeed, drought, tsetse-fly and lack of financial help.

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MINISTER DEFENDS DEAL FOR MESSINA MINING ASSETS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 84 p 13

[Text]

HARARE. — Messina has sold its Zimbabwean mining assets, including a 55% holding in troubled copper producer MTD (Mangula), to the fledgling Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC).

Financial director Mr David Dry and ZMDC chairman Mr Christopher Ushewokunze signed the agreement, worth Z\$5.5m, in Harare this week.

Control passes to the parastatal on November 1 but MTD has agreed to provide technical services for three years.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Mines, Mr Callistus Ndlovu, has attacked critics who claim the price is too high.

Messina has suffered three consecutive years of losses and has outstanding loans of Z\$21m. Critics also cite the fact that Messina wrote off its Zimbabwean interests in 1982.

A report in The Herald quoted Mr Ndlovu saying MTD registered losses were "a bit false" since they were transfers. The Minister added that the company had created tangled and expensive structures which the ZMDC would simplify and streamline to reduce overheads.

He said locally-owned conglomerate TA Holdings had offered to buy the copper and gold mines, plus MTD's smelting and refining operations, for ZD6m, but the government had refused to grant the necessary foreign currency and had stepped in itself. - Sapa.

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

GOLD SUPPORT PLAN SHELVED--Harare--A gold support price scheme which was to have been introduced in Zimbabwe on October 1 has been shelved for at least a month and may be abandoned completely. In terms of the scheme Zimbabwean gold producers were to be guaranteed a minimum of ZD460 per ounce. The Minister of Mines, Mr Callistus Ndlovu, has postponed any decision until he has had further discussions with Finance and Economic Planning Minister Dr Bernard Chidzero, who is out of the country at present. When it announced the scheme early in September the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe said that should the gold price fall below ZD460 an ounce the differential would be treated as an interest-free loan, but once above the support level 25 percent of any profits would be deducted from higher prices. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Oct 84 p 10]

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